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WAR LETTERS.

The Real Effect and Possible Consequences in England of the War.

Truth Concerning Many Matters Now Hotly Disputed.

Notes from a Correspondent in the Wake of the French Army.

Metz in Time of Peace and in Time of War.

Important Information from Coblentz and Cologne.

Feeling of the German People and the Military.

We give below a number of war letters from our special correspondents with, or in the vicinity of, the contending armies of France and Prussia. The letter from London contains a careful statement of the situation, founded on facts which have been obtained from the most trustworthy sources. It explains the effect upon England of the declaration of war by France, and the possible consequences of the conflict, and is from one of the best known and best informed among English political writers. The correspondence from Metz, Cologne, and Coblentz, will be found especially interesting and valuable, as it throws light on events but briefly and necessarily imperfectly noted in our cable dispatches from day to day. The TIMES has now able and intelligent correspondents at every point of interest, acting under the leadership of its regular Paris correspondent, who is one of the most experienced American newspaper representatives abroad; and these correspondents can be relied upon to furnish full and interesting details of the progress of the war. Our cable war dispatches will be found this morning on the fifth page.

CAUSES AND EFFECT OF THE WAR.

A Careful Statement of the Situation—The Surprise and Consternation in England at the Declaration—Attitude of Foreign Powers—Temper of the English Cabinet—Prospects of Mediation.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, July 24, 1870.

By your desire, although my hands are full of professional work, I take up my pen to give you a general view of the state of feeling here at the outset of this momentous crisis—a crisis as momentous for Europe as your great war, happily terminated, was for America. I may say that I should not have undertaken to write on such a subject, had I not been placed in circumstances which compelled and enabled me to study it very minutely, and had I not had singular opportunities of arriving at the truth concerning many matters now hotly disputed.

SUDDENNESS OF THE WAR.

Perhaps no war of so tremendous a nature ever took the civilized world more completely by surprise. But of all nations certainly the most thunder-struck was the English. I doubt whether at any period of her history England ever was plunged in such a fool's paradise. Everything, moreover, at the present moment, tended to heighten the illusion. The final and overwhelming supremacy of that Liberal Party whose every tradition is interwoven with the doctrines of peace and the humanitarian theories of the economical school, the mere fact of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Premiership and Mr. BRIGHT'S place in the Cabinet, the splendid surpluses of Mr. LOWE, the marked and substantial revival of trade, the almost universal rise, and, in many cases, unprecedented inflation in the quotations of the stock and share list, the almost universal belief that somehow or other we were only at the beginning of another decennial period of glorious prosperity—add the strong impression that both NAPOLEON and BISMARCK were on their last legs, tottering with every support of medical science at the close of their ambitious careers to a peaceful grave, when any complications that might arise in France would "after all be speedily settled"—all these various illusions and delusions firmly rooted in the public mind, made the very idea of war seem ridiculous. I myself, by no means a slave to theory, scouted the bare notion of European complications, and all my attention in common with other men was concentrated upon the effect of the Prussian candidature, not on the politics of Europe, but the politics of Spain. (Where are Spanish politics now?) Nevertheless, I had a strange instinct, which told me that somehow or other in the midst of all this profound belief in peace, things were not as they were. I determined to emancipate myself from the thraldom of English opinion, and set off to Paris on Sunday week last to judge for myself. I had intended remaining twenty-four hours; I stayed the whole week; made myself thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of the Parisian Press; frequented the Bourse and the Chambers, and heard the various rumors discussed by the most enlightened critics in Paris, I mean the intimate circle of the late M. DE FORCADE. As this circle belongs to the most eminent section of the Peace Party in France, I had a most excellent means of gauging the true sentiments of the nation.

FEELING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

I was soon able to ascertain that the peace party in France, however much and however justly distinguished, is so small as to be, for the present, at all events, practically microscopic. It is no exaggeration to say that from top to bottom of the social scale, France, as one man, accepts this war, or rather, I ought to say, for that is the exact word, jumps at it. The English papers, particularly the *Times* and *Daily News*, endeavored at first (who can blame them?) to strengthen the chances of peace by representing the war spirit in France as confined to the army and the riff-raff. But, believe me—and I doubt not you are already persuaded of it—such is not the case. France never in her long annals entered more unanimously, more enthusiastically, or with a closer, more passionate, personal feeling into any war than she has now done into this war against Prussia. To be sure, she cherished the hope that the war would be waged against Prussia only, and that the South German States would be, if not active allies of France, at all events secret friends. This hope has been dispelled. Germany sprang to her feet as unanimously as France; and even the German organs of Vienna, to the great disgust of the French, are as strongly in favor of Prussia as if they were written in Berlin. The conclusion is plain. This is a national war between the two chief nations of Continental Europe, in which every single man on each side feels that he is fighting in the great struggle of this century for the final pre-eminence of his race. The very merchants and bankers on both sides, who refused at first to believe in the war, say, now that it has come, for Heaven's sake, fight it out, exhaust the question; let us have no hollow make-shifts; we are devoured with doubt, we are crushed by armaments; if you do not settle the matter now, confidence hereafter will be hopeless. Therefore, settle it once for all. Whether such a settlement between two nationalities can be effected in one war, may be questioned. But one thing is clear, this is not a war to be settled in one battle, nor two, nor perchance a dozen.

ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Moreover, it is difficult to see how the other Powers can long remain neutral. Through all the reticence of the English Cabinet, a pretty clear intention is visible to fight for Belgium and even Luxembourg. The growing feeling of all classes seems to be that Belgium will certainly be drawn into the vortex, and with Belgium, England. The order was actually given to send English troops to Antwerp, and the excuse given for not sending them at once was that not less than thirty thousand ought to be sent, and they were not ready. I hold this information from a very good authority. Then again, Austria may be said to be assisting at the supreme decision of her own fate whether she fights, or whether she abstains. If France is victorious, better to have been on the French side and receive the reward of her services. If Prussia conquers, Austria will have sunk to the level of a third-rate Power, her German population being either absorbed, or for all imperial purposes paralyzed. It is already ascertained that the Austrian Government desires to join France, and that the Hungarians and Czechs are prepared to go to war. But Count BEUST has a difficult team to drive, and his only hope of getting the German horse to move, Austrian hatred of the Prussian, seems to have failed him at the eleventh hour. Russian sympathy for Prussia is not disguised, in spite of profuse attention lavished, or said to be lavished by the Russian Court on Gen. FLEURY. But Russia knows no sentiment, and simply watches her interest. So long as the balance of power remains what it is, she knows that she cannot hope to get any nearer the apple of her eye, Constantinople. Only if France is paralyzed can she expect to move another step—and the first step no doubt would be the incorporation of Gallicia and the Roumanian Provinces. England alone could not prevent Russia from taking Constantinople, and if France were exhausted and Germany willing, the thing could be done. A united Germany, with Denmark, Holland, and the Dutch colonies, would be quite powerful enough to allow Russia to take Constantinople, and the incorporation of Denmark and Holland with the Southern States of Germany, and the German possessions of Austria, would no doubt be the price required. It is true that these are only speculations. But they are speculations which occupy the mind of every politician in Europe. Italy has given her unconditional adhesion to France, which means, without any expressed conditions regarding Rome. But it is quite evident, that if the Emperor of the French is successful, the unexpressed condition will be fulfilled, and he will withdraw his troops from Rome, partly as a reward for the alliance of Italy, partly because his success will make him independent of the priest party, whom he loathes with a unique loathing, but uses as Indian jugglers use their snakes for livelihood. On the other hand, if the Emperor fails, the case requires no discussion, for evidently he would then be compelled to withdraw his troops. It follows that the conduct of Italy is a political necessity, admitting of no doubt. Spain has a secret alliance with France, offensive and defensive, and received from the Bank of France twenty millions the very day war was declared. This is not generally known, but I believe it to be true. You may think it a page of political *Gil Blas*. Yet here it is. Nevertheless it is pretty certain that PRIM was innocent of the storm he has raised. He has written private letters expressing the deepest despair at the unexpected result of his action, and the most unfeigned friendship and devotion to the Emperor of the French. And there is really no mystery in the matter. Instead of his intriguing and outwitting NAPOLEON, NAPOLEON intrigued and outwitted him. PRIM had his own difficulties to overcome. So completely had the Emperor's illnesses and ailments and professions lulled Europe, that PRIM never dreamt of war, and thought he was doing a mighty clever thing in proposing a candidate, who was related to the Emperor as a MURAT and to the Prussian King as a HOHENZOLLERN. He thought he was satisfying both, and damning the Carlists, and Alphonsists, and Isabellinos, and above all, the Montpensierists, irretrievably. On the other hand, the French Emperor, having made a tool of him for his purpose, waves the Spanish matter aside, and is as friendly and patronizing as if nothing had happened. So much for Austria, Russia, Italy and Spain. As for Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, they are simply waiting the dismal hour of their dissolution. It may not come, but the halter is round their neck.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The first emotion of the English mind on the declaration of war, was a feeling of rage at the breaking up of all the dreams of growing prosperity, and a disposition to treat the Emperor of the French as an imperial scoundrel of the basest and most hateful type. This feeling translated itself at once and with perfect fidelity in an article of the London *Times* of last Saturday week, so fierce and bitter, that the French Ambassador remarked the next day to a friend that "such an article was as good as a declaration of war." In the House of Commons all the soldiers side with France, but the bulk of the Liberal Party side with Prussia, and are of opinion that the Emperor of the French has wantonly, for his own personal ends, thrust this war upon two unwilling countries. This was the prevalent feeling during the first few days, and it was reflected in the *Times* as the organ of the mercantile middle class, and in the *Daily News* as the organ of the Orleanist Liberals. The *Standard*—and in this matter being a Liberal myself, as you know, I am quite impartial—was the only paper that gave a true and statesman-like view of the situation. With great moderation it showed that, although it was true that the Emperor of the French had chosen his own time to declare war, and placed himself formally in the wrong by driving matters at once to extremities, yet that he did not create the war, still less thrust it upon unwilling nations; that it was, in the fullest sense of the word, a national war between two peoples fighting for supremacy; that it has been slowly preparing since 1866; that its outbreak, sooner or later, was a matter of political certainty, and that in his choice of the moment all the Emperor of the French could be accused of was of having accepted the perquisite of his position, and chosen the hour most useful to himself and most likely to favor French success. To this opinion most reasonable men are slowly inclining. Still there cannot be a doubt, that English sympathy is in the main as completely with Prussia as Irish sympathy is with France. And the policy adopted by the *Times* is to represent the war as entirely due to the Emperor, and to show that, if he can be got rid of, France will at once return into the paths of peace. After what I have said, I need not add how thoroughly unfounded this view appears to be.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

I cannot at present see any. Whatever may happen seems equally adverse. For either France will gain the first battle, and it is idle to expect Germany to surrender after one defeat. The German papers talk quite calmly of the French taking Berlin, and promise to fight on for all that. Or Prussia will win the first encounter, and France will be converted into a cage of yelling tigers. Or thirdly, the first campaign may be a drawn one, in which case both nations will cry aloud in God's name to go on and settle it. Of course the Emperor may die. But this is a national, not merely an imperial war, and the army will rally round the Empress Regent, and the country support the war, and settle its accounts with the Empress afterward at leisure. The Empress is at present intensely unpopular. But if the Emperor were to die and his Generals conduct the war to a satisfactory issue, it is quite possible that France would accept the Empress' Regency and seat NAPOLEON'S son on the throne. Whatever betide, the only thing clear, upon the most careful and reasonable survey of all the elements in this disastrous war, is that it is a fundamental war, that it touches the deepest springs of European politics, that it points to the envenomed struggle for supremacy and existence of the leading forces in Europe, and that the wisest men and the coolest heads are unable to forecast the consequences.

TEMPER OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

The bias of the English Cabinet is not easy to discover. If you want an indication, I can tell you for certain that the clerks in the War Office have been warned against divulging anything relating to their office. This unprecedented proceeding speaks for itself. The Cabinet is composed of, politically speaking, young men, able administrators, full of vigor, pride, and capacity. Mr. GLADSTONE has just thrown over the Dissenters, and, with a too fatal facility, stepped into Lord PALMERSTON'S shoes, flirting with the Tories. What the effect may be ultimately, on his own career, I cannot say. He owes his present supremacy entirely to the Dissenters. They have done everything for him. They carried his amendments to Mr. DISRAELI'S Reform bill. They carried him to power. They carried his Irish Church bill. And when he was firmly seated in power by them, with a practical majority of a hundred votes, he pricked them in the apple of the eye by handing over the country schools, in the Elementary Education bill, body and soul to the Church. Then, with a lofty wave of the hand and a heat of demonstration very agreeable to the Conservatives, he bade them in God's name take their support where they pleased, for he wanted them no longer. Of course the baseness of this treachery will be remembered hereafter both by friends and foes. Last night, at the Cobden Club dinner, (where, by the by, Hon. JOHN BIGELOW I am sorry to say, made rather an exhibition of himself,) Mr. GLADSTONE tried to soothe the Dissenters by profuse reference to "Christian principle," "Christian brotherhood," "the Gospel of Christ," and other political claptrap—one man remarking audibly, that Mr. GLADSTONE had evidently brought his pulpit with him. But the Dissenters are old birds, not caught with chaff, least of all by the chaff of a man whom they have used, and who now thinks he can fling them over, to pander to his aristocratic and clerical instincts. Still for the time, there he is, hand and glove with the Conservatives, and, like Lord PALMERSTON, whom he hated, despised and secretly undermined, ruling his party by means of his enemies. But like Lord PALMERSTON, he may make a very good War Minister. Be sure of this, what he undertakes he will do thoroughly. He is very pugnacious, and, as soon as he has adjusted the focus of the Gospel to the requirements of war, you may trust him not to leave any gun unfired. Woe betide his enemies, and as soon as his enemies are disposed of—his friends. His epitaph is already written for him: "Here lies the most brilliant of English statesmen, who served every cause, vanquished every foe, and betrayed every friend." It is hard, however, not to sympathize with him in his present difficulties. As a Cobdenite and party to the French treaty, he is strongly beholden to the French Emperor. As the Queen's Premier, his courtier-like bias—and it is not weak—is in favor of the Prussians. As a peace party man he is bound to let Belgium go. As the secret ally of the Conservatives, he is bound to fight for Belgium. Between all these conflicting tendencies, no wonder if he is distracted. The gossip of London is that "GLADSTONE and CHILDERS are both ill with fear" at finding themselves caught by a European war unawares. That they have been caught is certain. But that they will sit down in the trap, is not so easy to affirm. This Government is a Government of splendid capacity—not easy to be trifled with—and if they fight, they will not fight by halves. Will they fight? I think they will. Three Cabinet meetings have already been held, at which the Belgian question has been most anxiously discussed, and the result has been the expressed determination to send troops to Belgium on the slightest indication of danger.

MONDAY, July 25, 1870.

It is hard to keep pace with the telegraph. You know already that the *Times* this morning has published a secret treaty between France and Prussia, offered twice by the former to the latter Power, and twice rejected. The sensation produced by this document is profound, and the general feeling is that for all practical purposes we might as well be at war already. Coupled by a most undesigned coincidence, with a letter in the *Telegraph*, describing, with the French Emperor's permission, BISMARCK'S offer to buy Holland, every Englishman feels that England was living between two schemers, who, in the midst of the fairest professions, were ready to rifle her pockets, and if the worst came to the worst, to garrote her between them in the open street.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Probably the late panic on the Stock Exchange will have equaled in severity the worst in our records. Almost every stock was at its highest point. At 93 English Consols were relatively at a fancy price. Five-Twenties were at par and in a strange country. Illinois were at 112 and loudly declared by authoritative judges to be going to 150. Turkish five per cents had had a rise of 10 per cent., and a Greek rig had blown the bubble to the extreme limit of endurance. Immense bull accounts were open for the rise in almost every conceivable security. The recoil has been most disastrous. Already several failures have been declared. But these are believed to be only as the precursory drops that introduce a storm. The anxiety on the Stock Exchange is compressed but intense. Heroic efforts are made to sustain markets and enable weak holders to get out with the skin of their teeth. But in three more days the dreaded settlement will have come, and every man is scanning his neighbor's face to see if his own ruin is not written in its lines.

PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION.

These seem small. If Prussia is beaten she will not surrender. If France should fail at first she will fight again. The wisest critics are at a loss to determine which has the better army. On the whole there seems nothing for it but to await the natural solution of time, and to give up barren forecasts.

THE FRENCH AT METZ.

Metz in War and in Peace Times—Lively Scenes of the Present—The Streets Crowded With Soldiers—War Preparations—The Defenses—The Forts and the Camps.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Sunday, July 24, 1870.

Metz, which at the present moment may be considered as the centre of the movements of the French Army of the Rhine, presents in times of peace the ordinary appearance of a French garrison town; but within the last few weeks it has undergone, as it were, such a complete transformation that a foreigner entering the gates at the present moment would think that the Messins and the Messines—such are the denominations given to its inhabitants—were on the eve of a gigantic fête. Tricolor flags are flying from almost every window, banners bearing inscriptions such as "*Dieu protège la France!*" "*Vive l'armée Francaise!*" &c., are stretched across the streets, many of the houses are hung with laurel leaves, rooms in the hotels, or rather sleeping accomodation can only be obtained with the utmost difficulty, the cafés and *tables d'hôte* are so crowded with military officers that a civilian looks quite strange among so many sons of Mars, and of an evening, an hour or two before midnight, when the cafés are illuminated with many-colored lanterns bearing letters expressing some patriotic vow, soldiers roll through the streets in the direction of the barracks or the camp in a state of intoxication, singing the chorus of the Marseillaise in no very melodious voice. But behind all this apparent gayety and joviality stern reality appears to check too much enthusiasm. People cannot help asking themselves how many of these fine men composing the army of 235,000 strong—which the nephew of Marshal BAZAINE informed me yesterday is collected in the neighborhood of Metz—were destined to appease with their blood the hatred which has existed between Frenchmen and Prussians since BLUCHER gave chase to NAPOLEON'S flying army at Waterloo. Officers will laugh and talk on all manner of trivial subjects in the cafés, in the streets and at the *table d'hôte*, but generally avoid speaking of the war; for although Frenchmen as a rule are as brave as any nation in the world, the French officer has a peculiar dread of coming home minus a leg, an arm, or a nose, or with the mark of a sabre-cut across his face. As an example of this I may mention that the other day at the *table d'hôte* at Thionville I overheard a Captain in the Voltigeurs telling a brother officer that he had arranged with a surgeon in Paris to telegraph for him from the seat of war immediately he was wounded, because he was afraid of being disfigured by the army surgeon.

SITUATION OF METZ.

Metz, as every one is aware, is situated in the north-east of France, at about twenty-five miles from the German frontier. Its garrison, which is usually 8,000 men, now numbers as many as 30,000, which added to its population of 55,000, gives a total of 85,000 inhabitants at the present moment. It is protected on the west by the Fort of the Double Couronne, or Fort Moselle, and on the east by Fort Belle-Croix, which is built on a hill in the midst of gardens and country houses, and completely isolated from the town. On the south-west is the Fort Gisors, which, although smaller than those already mentioned, is nevertheless of considerable importance, and the Redout du Paté, which is built on the left bank of the River Seille, at about three quarters of a mile east of the railway station, completes the exterior defenses of the town. Metz is entered by seven gates, the most interesting of which is the Porte des Allemands, a massive stone structure which from its two pointed towers, has at first sight the appearance of an ancient chateau of the middle ages; and the following inscription, which is carved in Gothic characters on one of the towers, shows that it dates back as far as the fifteenth century: "HENRI DE RANCONVAL fut de ceste ouvraige maistre principal en 1445."

This gate, together with that of Ste. Barbe and one or two towers, are evidently the only portions of the old walls that still exist, the remainder dating back no further than the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which seems to show that the walls of the town were almost entirely rebuilt after the siege of Metz, which was conducted by CHARLES QUINT in 1552. Metz counts as many as six large barracks, two or three arsenals, an *Ecole d'Application*, where the St. Cyrians, who contemplate entering the engineers or the artillery, go to complete their studies, a vast powder magazine, and a military hospital.

THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADE.

The fashionable promenade, and, in fact, the only open-air lounge, in Metz, is the Esplanade, which is laid out on the town walls, close to the railway station, and consists of several long shady avenues of beech and horse-chestnut trees, and beautiful gardens of shrubs and flowers, kept in the same admirable order as the squares of Paris. At the commencement of the promenade is a large bronze statue of Marshal NEY, which, from an artistic point of view, is by no means remarkable, but scattered about the grounds are several cleverly-modelled bronze animals, which were given to the town by the sculptor FRATIN, a native of Metz, and which, I am told by a young artillery officer, are often subjected to practical jokes, similar to those which were played on the dilapidated plaster equestrian statue which used to figure in the middle of Leicester-square, London. Every other day a military band plays for two or three hours after dinner in a handsome kiosk, which has been erected in the centre of a beautiful lawn. On these occasions the number of *flaneurs*, especially at the present moment, is tremendous, and although the military element naturally predominates, one gets a very fair sprinkling of respectable bourgeois and country swells, besides an excellent opportunity for admiring the "beauties" of Metz, and making the acquaintance of the "lions" of the place.

SUPERB VIEWS.

At the end of the Esplanade, that is to say on the very summit of the walls of the town, is a magnificent terrace commanding a superb view which reminds one somewhat of the *coup d'œil* from the terrace close to the Pavillon Henri IV. at St. Germain-en-Laye, with which every American who has visited Paris is familiar. The walls of Metz at this point are about forty or fifty feet high, so that the view which is obtained from their summit embraces the whole of a beautiful valley which can be inundated in a few hours. In the foreground on the right, is a cluster of trees and shrubs, masking a picturesque little villa, of which the walls are almost washed by the River Moselle running at the foot of the fortifications. Beyond the river is the valley, the regularity of which is broken by the different shades of the crops, the cattle grazing in the fields, and the peasants' cottages. On the left are the long chain of hills, which are perceived from the railway carriage just before reaching the Metz railway station, and straight before us in the distance is the mountain of St. Quentin, crowned by the fort of the same name.

THE FORTS AND THE CAMPS.

It is extremely difficult, and I may say impossible, to visit the forts, or even the camps, at the present moment; and although information respecting them may be gathered from some of the soldiers, it can by no means be relied upon, as I find from experience that, with a view of appearing an important personage, the French soldier never hesitates "to draw the long bow." The most severe orders, it appears, have been given by Marshal BAZAINE respecting journalists, and, in fact, every one found loitering about the camps and fortifications; and although I have not yet been arrested, I never dare to make a note out of doors without an instinctive apprehension of feeling the bony hand of a *gendarme* seize me by the collar. The other day I started out on horseback, with a view of visiting Fort St. Quentin. The road, which went winding up the hill, was just broad enough for one vehicle to move along, and was bordered on either side by thick hazel bushes, beyond which were wide-spreading plantations of grape-vines, so that there was no possibility of one cart passing another. At the foot of the fortress were a number of soldiers continuing the works of intrenchment, and half a dozen military engineers surveying the ground. The corporal, after staring at me for a considerable time, as my horse, half-roasted by the broiling sun, moved lazily along, and possibly weighing within himself the chances of my being either a Prussian spy or an officer in private clothes, evidently decided on giving me the benefit of a doubt, and exhibited the palm of his right hand at the side of his face. I naturally acknowledged the salute in what I considered the correct military fashion, and perceiving that if I loitered much longer that he would be addressing me as *mon officier*, I pressed the spurs to my horse and galloped up to the entrance to the fort, to which I was very politely refused admission. The reception I received a few hours previous, while examining a small artillery camp on the fortifications, was very different. Here a knot of soldiers, after staring at me while I made a few notes in my pocket-book, shouted after me in chorus as soon as I had turned my back: "*A bas la Prusse! vive la France!*" and could they have left the camp I feel certain that they would have pursued me. There was no doubt about it this time; they took me for what they call in the environs of Metz a *tête carrée*. VIZ.

Self-Confidence of the French Soldiers—What a Veteran in Service but Young in Years Soldier Says—Trials of the Correspondents—Prussian Spies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The more I mix among French soldiers the more astonished am I at their self-confidence, and at the utter contempt which they either really have, or else affect, for the Prussians. The whole of the army of the Rhine, from the nephew of Marshal BAZAINE, and likely enough from the Marshal himself, to the man who beats the big drum in a line regiment, expresses the same feeling. The other day, on the staircase of the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, at Metz, I managed to say a few words to young BAZAINE, a youth who had been all through the Mexican campaign with his uncle, and who, were it not that he savored somewhat too strongly of the Boulevard des Italiens, might be set down as a very agreeable young fellow. Our conversation, which at first had reference to the manner in which the representatives of the Press were being treated by the French Government, soon diverged into conjectures as to the probable result of the war with Prussia.

"As to that," said the youth, fastening his *pince-nez* on the bridge of his nose and endeavoring to twirl the end of a scanty moustache, "there is no room for doubt. We have beaten them over and over again, and we shall beat them now."

"But," I suggested, "the Prussians, according to all accounts, appear to be very good soldiers—far superior to what they were in the days of NAPOLEON I. Their needle-gun, I am told, is little inferior to your Chassepot. You have taken the organization of your army from that of theirs, and beside, I am given to understand that they have guns similar to your famous *mitrailleuses*.

"Yes," he answered, "they have *mitrailleuses*. Their army is almost as well armed and as well organized as ours; but that will be of no avail against French soldiers. *Je vous dis qu'ils seront battus, archi-battus et le Roi de Prusse le sait très bien!*"

The foregoing, issuing as it does from the mouth of the Marshal's Aid-de-Camp and relative, may be considered as the résumé of the opinion of the staff, which, I am able to say from experience, re-echoes somewhat turbulently among the common soldiers.

During my residence in France, which has now extended over some years, I have often had occasion to converse with the French soldier, and have generally found him endowed with a reasonable amount of common sense, but during the last fortnight he has been so fêted and humored and made so much of by every one, and has become so thoroughly drunk with flattery, that he now not merely looks upon himself and his companions in arms as belonging to a superior race of human beings to the ordinary mortals whom he sees around him, but he considers himself invincible. It is, of course, very desirable to have this sort of feeling in an army, especially in the time of war, "for," says the proverb, "self-confidence is two-thirds of the battle gained;" but my experience of the French nation in general leads me to fear that if the French should receive a check from the Prussian Army all their boasted courage will fall down to zero.

TRIALS OF JOURNALISTS.

The position of journalists following in the wake of the French Army is becoming positively intolerable, and it requires no small amount of perseverance and philosophy to bear up against all the insults to which we are continually subjected by the authorities, without mentioning the obstacles which are continually thrown in our way. Since the circular of EMILE OLLIVIER appeared in the official newspaper forbidding the French journals to publish letters from the seat of war—in virtue of a law recently voted in the Legislative Body—almost all the correspondents of the French Press have returned to Paris, but the correspondents of several English and American journals still continue following as near as possible in the rear of the French Army. You, of course, received my telegram and letter announcing the arrest and subsequent release of Mr. AUSTIN, correspondent of the London *Times*. Since then Mr. O'SHEA, of the London *Standard*, has passed a night in the guard-house.

FROM METZ TO THIONVILLE—PRUSSIAN SPIES.

Two days ago I went to Thionville, a fortified town of the first class, containing a population of 7,370 inhabitants, and situated at a distance of twenty-seven kilometres from Metz. The road from Metz to Thionville, like all the *routes imperiales* in France, is kept in admirable order, and bordered on either side by large, shady trees. The road and the railway line from Metz to Luxembourg run almost parallel at the foot of a long chain of hills reaching from Metz to the German frontier. On the right of the road is the Moselle, which is very narrow in this part, and beyond are miles and miles of flat land, tilled principally for the cultivation of corn and potatoes. The road from Metz to Thionville passes through a number of small villages, consisting merely of a few poor-looking houses built on either side of the high road. The houses, or rather hovels, are never more than one-story high, and are generally built of mud or cement, with almost flat red-tile roofs, reminding one of the houses in Italy. At Maizières, a village of 750 inhabitants, at a distance of about eleven kilometres from Metz, I learned at the sign of the Golden Cross, that three Prussian spies had been captured during the morning and led off by the *gendarmes*. It is, of course, possible that they were spies, but it is far more probable that they were simply travelers in needy circumstances and unknown in the neighborhood. At the Café du Commerce, at Uckange, a village close to Thionville, where I stopped to water my horse, I heard the first expression of doubt as to the result of the war with Prussia since I have been here. In the only room of the café a party of villagers were seated together, taking their afternoon cup of coffee and bragging of the valor of the French soldier, among whom was a gray-haired old man, evidently the owner of property in the neighborhood, who refused to be persuaded that France was sure to win the day. The discussion which, on my arrival, was taking the dimensions of a quarrel, gradually calmed down when I was seen at the doorway, but I have no doubt that as the sound of my horse's hoofs died away in the distance, it was renewed with fresh vigor.

IMPORTANCE OF THIONVILLE.

Half an hour afterward I reached Thionville, just as the Ninety-third Regiment arrived at the railway station from Paris. Almost the whole of the town is built on the left bank of the Moselle, the portion which is built on the opposite side of the river consisting merely of a large fort inclosing a cavalry barracks, a military hospital and prison, and a spacious recreation ground or promenade, where the Thionville fair is held every year. Thionville is a town of considerable importance, from the fact of its being situated so close to the German frontier, and being so well fortified. It is entered by three gates only; the Gate of Metz on the south, the gate of Luxembourg on the north, and the gate of Sierck on the east. After passing through the Gate of Metz, a long avenue—on either side of which the troops were encamped—leads to the Grande Place, surrounded by arcades. The road to the right leads to the Fort Double Couronne, which is reached by a handsome five-arched bridge. I must now break off to save the post, and must postpone my brief description of Thionville until my letter of to-morrow, when I shall also speak of Boulay, which I visited yesterday.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, Marshal BAZAINE left Metz for Boulay, accompanied by two divisions of his *corps d'armée*. Marshal L'ADMIRAULT, who was at Thionville, was to move forward at the same time. I was at Boulay yesterday afternoon in the wake of the Marshal, and at the *table d'hôte* heard a carriage ordered by his aid-de-camp for an early hour this morning. Boulay was positively swarming with troops, half of them in a state of intoxication. Finding it impossible to obtain sleeping accommodation at the only hotel in the town of Boulay, I returned here in spite of a heavy thunderstorm, which delayed me considerably, so that I only reached my hotel at 3 o'clock this morning, thoroughly wet through. During the course of the morning I learned at the late head-quarters of the staff that Sarr-louis had been occupied yesterday; this I consider to be false, as I should have been sure to have heard of it at Boulay; but it is likely enough that it was occupied during the night.

Gen. LEBOEUF, Minister of War, arrived here this afternoon and is lodged at the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, in the appartments recently occupied by Marshal BAZAINE. VIZ.

PREPARATIONS AT COLOGNE.

Gathering of Troops—Exciting Rumors and Reports—Work on the Celebrated Defenses—Movements of King William—Prussia's Policy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLOGNE, Prussia, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

I find Cologne very dull, everything wearing quite an ordinary aspect. But my impressions are comparative. Yesterday I was in France, and the contrast is remarkable. Then Cologne has been reported as about to be put in a state of siege, and the most extravagant accounts given of things here. But it requires more than a glance to see the difference between Cologne today and Cologne as I saw it last Fall. There is nothing noisy—no excitement. Whether it is dignity or apathy, national character or national policy, is a problem I am studying. No engagement is looked for within eight days, and that not just here. I hasten to note what the actual state of things is here, and shall be in Coblenz to-morrow.

FABLES IN PLACE OF NEWS.

There is the most remarkable ignorance of the occurrences in France, and ridiculous fables pass for news, not only among the great unwashed, but they get published in very prominent journals. I have both heard and read in French and in German, that communication between Berlin and Paris was entirely cut off. The Prussians in Paris, now under the protection of the United States Legation, besieged Mr. WASHBURNE'S office for means to cross the frontier. Paris papers reported the railroads cut by the Prussians, and German reports made the French lines blown up. Now the fact is, there is, up to this moment, no check whatever to travel through Belgium. From Paris to Berlin is as easy as ever. Passports are not asked for, and baggage is not more carefully inspected than heretofore. There is a watchful lookout for spies. Two were arrested here yesterday and one at Aix la Chapelle. The railway is mined at the great viaduct at Herberthal. You had particulars from another correspondent. But passengers go safely over these fearful preparations, and neutral Belgium, wedged in between the two great belligerents, as it is, forms a means of communication of the most direct kind. But this may cease at any moment. The Kölnische *Zietung* publishes extras in large type, which are posted up about town, but they attract but moderate attention. They have the news here today that NAPOLEON will take the field in person, and that the Prince Imperial will accompany his father. I am sure this is old information already in the United States.

PRISONERS AND CONSCRIPTS.

A part of the Seventy-fourth Infantry have been and are engaged in guarding prisoners and enforcing the orders for the organization of the Landwehr. There are hundreds of men being moved about under guard. They are in blue or white cotton suits, blouses and pantaloons. They neither seem willing nor unwilling. They are being mobilized. There are nearly a million of these conscripts, including fathers of families and all classes of men. This is the great reserve, which comprises all the population subject to military service. They are supposed to be instructed, at least two-thirds drilled, but they do not look like it. Perhaps it is the uniform that is wanting. About two hundred soldiers, who are serving out sentences, are the prisoners referred to above. They are working on the fortifications across the river, east side, at Dentz. There are ten thousand laborers employed on the works around Cologne.

THE DEFENSES OF COLOGNE.

They are putting in condition the celebrated defenses. The great wall was commenced in the twefth century and finished in the fifteenth. It describes a semi-circle of nearly four thousand yards, of which the Rhine forms the chord. But this well-preserved wall, with its broad fosses and strong angles, and fine gate-towers, is not all. These grand old defenses have been strengthened by modern engineering. The wall has now the appearance of an earthwork, but of the most formidable kind. But this line of works is only the curtain between two powerful forts on the right and left of the town, land front. The great strength of the place is well-known and apparent. As to strategic position, it has been regarded as one of the great commanding points of the Rhine since A. D. 50 The neutrality of Belgium in the present war does not cover Cologne. The Belgian frontier is some sixty-five miles west, and should the French enter Prussia their left would have to attack this point. Seventy-five years ago the army of NAPOLEON used the Cathedral for a hay-store. Since then nearly £500,000 sterling have been expended upon that wonderful monument, and it is to be hoped a French Quartermaster will not again desecrate it.

THE GREAT BRIDGES.

There are two bridges here. The old bridge, of boats, would be very quickly and easily removed, but the magnificent iron bridge! It would be a sorry sight to see that blown up. I cannot think it will ever be done. It can only be used after the capture of Cologne and, that accomplished, the passage of the Rhine, without the bridge, would be easy enough. As for the use of the railway, that would be effectually prevented by the retreat of the rolling-stock. The only line not coming through neutral territory is that of the Rhine, which would have been previously destroyed at Coblentz, where it crosses the Moselle. In any event, I believe this splendid bridge will not be destroyed. There are, in ordinary times, no less than eleven trains daily between here and Bonn, and this Rhenish railway is one of the most regular and best managed in Europe; but now there is no train till to-morrow, and I have arranged to start, at least by a military train, being the only kind certain to go.

THE KING AND HIS POLICY.

The King is still at Berlin, as was also Gen. MOLTKE, as late as yesterday. You will have a letter from Berlin next mail. The two armies are now about one hundred miles apart, to speak of the mass of troops; the French about Thionville, Metz and Nancy, and toward Strasbourg, Strasbourg itself being, doubtless, by this time, Marshal MCMAHON'S head-quarters, commanding the First Corps. It seems, beyond all doubt the intention of the Emperor to limit the operations of this army to the narrow territory where France and Prussia meet. The object of this policy has been fully discussed. The Prussian army head-quarters, at present, is Coblentz. They have the Rhine for a base, but, I think, are making a much longer front than the French at this moment. Possibly I may be able to get off a letter from Coblentz and Mayence in time for same mail with this. My arrangements for transmission are complete, but difficulties are constantly increasing and require new expedients. The German-American lines of mail steamers seem to have given up hopes of making any arrangement to continue. If something is not done you will have only two European mails per week.

The French papers are constantly publishing bogus dispatches to satisfy the thirst for news, but the German papers are content to publish none at all. The Prussian Government has invited the Press to refrain from publishing any information that might assist the enemy, and they seem to be very discreet. There is a great deal of confidence, and a quiet regularity about all the movements here which is worthy of special remark.

THE SOLDIERS.

The soldiers are much more like American soldiers than the French are. The Seventy-fourth Regiment, passing just now, reminded me forcibly of our veterans of six years ago. These are the victors of Sadowa, the heroes of one battle, but they feel the prestige of that victory still. They seem to have no lack of confidence in themselves or the needle-gun, even before the chassepot and the mitrailleuse.

FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENTZ.

The Country Full of Moving Soldiers—Excitement in Belgium—Activity at Coblentz—The Prince Salm-Salm—Organization of the German Army—Present State of the German People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COBLENTZ, Friday, July 22, 1870.

I will not write you anything contained in the German papers, for these you will get as fast as my letters, but give you only what I see and hear myself. I arrived in Ostend on the 20th, in the afternoon, and started for Cologne about an hour later. There seemed to be considerable excitement in Belgium, for its army is to be placed on the war footing, and we met them in all places. In Brussels the beer-houses were filled with them, and their songs resounded everywhere. All seemed to be in very good spirits, but as most of them spoke the Flemish language, and their songs were also Flemish, they were all Hebrew to me, and I could not make out whether they were in favor of France or Germany. Early in the morning I arrived at Cologne. As we had been informed that Cologne was declared in a state of siege, we expected some difficulties, but we were most agreeably disappointed. The train was neither delayed nor crowded anywhere, and the travelers not molested in any manner; on the contrary, the officers at the Custom-house treated all travelers with great courtesy, and scarcely any trunks had to be opened. No passports were required. The railroad station was occupied by Prussian troops, that is, a small military guard was placed there, who did not interfere in the least with the travelers. They were all in the most excellent humor, and answered all questions very readily and politely. Extra trains were well filled with young men hastening to join their different regiments, cheering lustily, as if they were going to some festival, and though all of them had to leave their homes just in the most busy time of the year, the crops still standing in the fields. All travelers coming from England expected a very disagreeable journey, but everything went on as regularly as usual. The only unmistakable sign of war we saw in Cologne was the preparations going on near the works of fortifications. The fine trees and shrubs on the glacis were cut down, and soldiers were occupied with providing the works with palisades, and at their proper places with *chevaux-de-frise*. On our way to Coblentz we saw everywhere men and horses, fresh from the country, on their way to join the army.

AT COBLENTZ.

The state of things in Coblentz did not differ in any way from that we saw in Cologne, only that there was, perhaps, a little more life in the streets. I went directly to the house of Prince FELIX DE SALM-SALM, who is a Major in the Fourth Regiment of Grenadier Guards. I found him alone at home, and occupied with preparations. All the things in his house were prepared for an absence of some time, but nothing was known to him yet about his leaving. I went with him out for a walk on the promenade near the Rhine. Passing through one of the gates leading to the grounds, we found workmen occupied in placing there an additional strong, large door. When we stepped through it three large beams came down with a crash, falling right before our feet. They might have finished at once the Prince's military career and my correspondence. In the promenade we found many officers and citizens, with their families, assembled to listen to the usual Thursday's concert. A regimental band played there. I saw there many interesting persons, for instance, the Ober President of the Rhenish Province, Mr. VON POMMER ESCKE, and Gen. HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD, one of the heroes of 1863. It was said that he had been appointed commander of the army, but that is not the case; he does not command anything, but has been made, as it were, military governor of the districts occupied by three army corps.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The whole German Army will be divided into three armies—the North Army, under the command of Gen. VON STEINMETZ; the Central or Moselle Army, commanded by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and the South Army, under the Crown Prince of Prussia. Gen. HERWARTH commanded until now the Eighth Army Corps, but is replaced now—for the war only—by a younger man, Lieut.-Gen. VON GOEBEN, who distinguished himself in 1866 in South Germany. The seriousness of the situation compels the Government to mortify many ambitions, and to hurt the feelings of officers who rendered once very good services, but who—perhaps even in rendering these services—became less efficient for the field. The Government thinks it, however, better to hurt the feelings of a man than to confide the fate of many thousands to him, if doubting either his military talent or his health. Several of the highest officers had to put up with the mortification that officers were promoted over their heads. This morning the dispositions were made known to the higher officers, but of course they had to promise on their word of honor to keep them to themselves, as it is of great importance to conceal as long as possible the point of attack, and even if I could acquire any knowledge in this respect I would not think it right to communicate it. So much, however, I may say, that the Central Army, which is called also the Army of the Moselle, may, perhaps, not go in the direction of that river, but co-operate with the army commanded by the Crown Prince.

GUN-BOATS ON THE RHINE.

The idea of the French to bring gun-boats on the Rhine is ridiculed here, as everybody knows that it is very easy to stop the navigation by sinking ships at certain places and by torpedoes. The impression prevails abroad that the French have that advantage over the Prussians to be perfectly ready for war, while the latter have been taken, as it were, unawares. That is, however, not exactly the case. It is true that about 150,000 men are assembled at Chalons, but they are by no means ready to take the field. They might be used to venture some *coup*, but they have no reserves, and as they have not yet actually crossed the frontier, they dare not do so. It will require at least a fortnight or three weeks until the French Army is perfectly ready for a campaign. The Prussians are always ready against any *coup de main*, and to assemble all their forces they require eleven days. In eleven days the North German Army will amount to 1,200,000 men, (at least they ought to have this number,) but actually it will amount only to 950,000 men, of whom 700,000 are ready to be used in the field. The French Army—supposing that the new military organization has been carried out—will amount to only 520,000 men. It is now only eight days since the Prussian Army commenced calling out its leave-of-absence men and reserves; but the zeal of the men was so great that most of them did not even wait for the summons, but started at once to join their regiments. At the same time, as immense numbers of volunteers begged for admittance, some regiments had to send away hundreds, because they could not exceed their normal strength of 3,002 men. Such was the case, for instance, here in Coblentz, and we hear the same thing from other parts of Germany. From the country around Saarbrücken, for instance, all the men hastened at once to join their regiments, as soon as they heard that war was certain, even without being called out at all. The Government was so much pleased with this zeal, especially among the inhabitants of a country supposed to be favorably disposed to France, that it ordered the pay of these men three months in advance.

PRESENT STATE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

The present state of the German people is a phenomenon which will greatly surprise the world and astonish—more than anybody else—the French. These had the very mistaken idea that the South Germans would think themselves most happy in being permitted to fight with LOUIS NAPOLEON against Prussia, but they utterly forgot that the Germans have a national feeling as strong as their own, and that the Rheinbund of the times of NAPOLEON I. was not the sin of the nation, but that of their miserable princes. This idea seems to have acted very strongly on French decision, and the certainty of the mistakes made seems to be the cause of the alteration of their plans. From very highly-paid spies the positive news was received that the French Army intended to invade Germany four days ago. Though it is reported that they occupied Saarbrück this morning, official news has not been received yet. It would be, however, not of the slightest consequence whether they had that little open town or not. A frontier is only an imaginary wall, which is no wall at all after the declaration of war. Had the French carried out their original plan, they would have met with very little resistance, for the Prussians would have acted on the defensive, and very cautiously, until their army would have been complete, (in eleven days.) When still in Ems, the King had the intention to mobilize only two army corps for the protection of the frontier, but Gen. VON MOLTKE dissuaded him from it, saying that it was much preferable to mobilize the whole army, and rather to permit the enemy to advance, than to meet them in an inferior condition. This long delay in the advance of the French seems to puzzle them here. I believe an attack is first expected from South Baden, as it cannot be made in the north without infringing on the neutrality of Belgium and Holland, which might involve other Powers in favor of Germany.

SPECULATIONS.

It is useless to speculate about the probable plan, which, however, will be revealed in a few days. The troops here have already their march route—that is, the commands have, and keep it secret. They will have to march four or five days, and I think they will not make use either of ships or railroads, which leads me to believe that they, after all, may intend to advance in the direction of the frontier at Saarbrücken. The little fortress of Saar-louis, which is only ten miles from Saarbrücken, is perfectly armed and ready for a siege. It is an admirable little fortress, which I happen to know particularly, having lived in it for about eighteen months. The town itself is about 300 paces in diameter, and is surrounded by eight barracks, which are shell-proof. The fortifications were built by VAUBAN, but very much improved by a *tête depont* at the bridge of the Saar near the German Gate, and a splendid fort (Fort Rauch) outside the French Gate. The fortifications surrounding that little place are rather extensive, and to reach the glacis from the town, you have to cross about thirty gates and drawbridges. Formerly the supply of water could be cut off from outside, but since there have been dug eight artesian wells. The town has about 2,500 inhabitants and was garrisoned by 5,000 men. There are indeed toward the northwest of the fortress some heights, from which the fortress might be reached by rifled guns, and I do not know whether anything has been done since I was in Saar-louis, to protect it against such an event.

UNITY OF GERMANY.

You cannot expect much from this my first letter, being only one day here; my next will contain more positive news. Concluding, I must, however, still say a few words about the feelings of the Germans in reference to this war. I called it above a phenomenon, and such it is indeed. The like has scarcely its parallel in history. All party feeling has been forgotten at once; the whole nation is ready as one man to defend its independence against the old enemy of German greatness. There is nowhere such frantic enthusiasm as we sometimes experience in France, but a calm, and, I might say, joyous determination to spill even the last drop of blood for the liberty of the nation. Nobles and peasants, men and women, are all equally determined and ready to bring the greatest sacrifices. Men and voluntary contributions are offered most freely, and everywhere societies are formed for the assistance of the wounded. The Queen of Prussia does a great deal in this respect, and the first ladies of the country imitate her example. Princess SALM—the same who distinguished herself in Mexico—has just passed her examination in surgery and has her diploma in her pocket. She is to accompany the head Surgeon to the battle-fields. She arrived here last night, coming from assisting at an operation, her dress still being stained with blood.

ENTHUSIASM OF ALL CLASSES.

What impresses me most agreeably is, that I hear nowhere bragging, or abusing of the French, for in fact the Germans do not hate the French; they only love their liberty and independence, and make war against LOUIS NAPOLEON. The enthusiasm has even caught the boys, (as in the time of the crusades,) and recently twenty-two boys had concealed themselves under the seats of the railway carriages of a train going from Berlin toward the Rhine. The boys—from 10 to 14 years old—wanted to enlist. They cried with vexation when they were discovered and pulled out from their hiding-place.

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

Gen. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN is to command the Bavarian Army. He was received in Munich with the greatest enthusiasm, though it was he who beat the Bavarians in 1866. Indeed, the Germans are an extraordinary, noble nation, and deserve victory. Even the Duke of NASSAU, and another Nassau Prince, offered their services. The brother of the King of Denmark also enters the army. The same is done by other German Princes; for instance, the hereditary Prince SALM-SALM, who enters as a Lieutenant of Hussars. Another Prince of the same house, a mere boy, enlists also, and accompanies his uncle, the Major, as a Second Lieutenant. My time is up, and I am afraid I am already late for the mail. My next letter will be richer in news.

Custom-House Matters—Appointments Under the New Collector.

The Collector's room at the Custom-house is visited daily by large numbers of politicians and friends of Mr. MURPHY, some seeking appointments for their friends and others calling to consult with the new Collector upon the best mode of promoting the interests of the Republican Party in the Fall campaign. Among the visitors, yesterday, was Ex-Senator STANFORD, of Schenectady. It appears to be the prevailing impression among shrewd Republican politicians that, with proper tact and management, their party may gain an easy victory on their State ticket this Fall. The distribution of Custom-house patronage by the new Collector will doubtless be made with a view to strengthening the party in this City, and it is said that no removals or appointments, except to fill vacancies, will be made until after the State Convention at Saratoga, which is to be held Sept. 7.

THE NATHAN INQUEST.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE THIRD DAY.

No Further Light Thrown Upon the Mystery.

Washington Nathan's Story of the Crime—The Housekeeper and the Detectives on the Stand—Testimony of Patrick McGuvin, Capt. Burden, Officers Bennett and Farley, Ann Kelly, Julius J. Lyons and Washington Nathan.

Another day's official peering into the darkness, and not a ray of light to relieve the dreadful mystery of the Nathan murder! From the hour of 10 yesterday morning, until three in the afternoon, the inquisition was continued by the Coroner, but utterly useless it proved to be in discovering any new points that would lead to the detection of the murderer. Some of the testimony was indeed novel, but none of it important in the direction of the object sought for. The announcement that the proceedings would be held in the General Sessions Court-room, drew together a crowd of persons of both sexes, who took possession, at an early hour, awaiting the developments of the day. They had scarcely been well seated, however, when the Coroner announced a change in the programme, the result of which was a general scrambling toward the Supreme Court-room, Part I., in the new Court-house. Here everybody got the best seat he could and settled down, confident of undisturbed repose, but all were doomed to still another disappointment, in the removal from that room to the larger one adjoining—the one in which REYNOLDS and MCFARLAND were tried a short time ago. The last named choice was made on account of the superior accommodations it afforded, and also because it was quiet and well ventilated. Messrs. WASHINGTON and FREDERICK NATHAN were in Court, as usual, accompanied by Messrs. HART and LYONS. A larger number of ladies were present than on the previous day, most of them persons of advanced years, and all exhibiting a deep interest in the inquiries. Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, with several of his men, preserved order in the room. The Coroner and his assistants being in their places, and the jurymen all appearing, the third day's investigation was begun.

At the outset, Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, the foreman of the jury, arose, and addressing the Coroner said:

On behalf of the jury, I beg, before the regular business of the day commences, to request that the following witnesses be subpœnaed, if they have not already been so, to testify before this inquest: MORRIS R. WILLIAMS, builder; the person or persons, if they can be found, to whom, it is alleged, the said WILLIAMS has made certain statements about having seen an instrument called a "dog" in Mr. NATHAN's stable; Mr. CARR, clerk of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Officer ROWLEY; the cashier or cashiers of the bank or banks in which Mr. NATHAN was a depositor; the legal gentleman who drew Mr. NATHAN's will; Mr. HOWARD LAPSLEY, of LAPSLEY & CO.; Mr. HERRING, the safe maker; the individual, if he or she can be found, who is alleged to have seen a light in the front basement of Mr. NATHAN's house at 11 o'clock P. M., July 28, a person moving about the room. And further, to request that all persons not yet examined who entered the house on the morning of July 29, previous to the arrival of Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO; all persons who were at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the night of the murder or morning thereafter, who saw or heard anything of the subject matter of this inquest, and all persons who passed Mr. NATHAN's house between the hours of 11, of July 28, and 6 the next morning, and who observed anything peculiar in regard to the same, be severally requested to place themselves in communication with the Coroner or the Assistant District-Attorney with a view to testify before this jury, and we respectfully suggest that the inmates of Mr. NATHAN's house, on the night of the murder, be called upon to give their testimony at the earliest possible moment. It is equally to the interest of the public and to themselves that such testimony be given with the least possible delay, and it is understood that such is the wish of the persons referred to. The people have no means of learning what facts have been so far ascertained, except through the publication of the testimony taken before this jury, bearing upon a murder so atrocious as to convert our entire population into an army of volunteer detectives. Their own examination can hardly be too exhaustive, inasmuch as a statement made here of great apparent importance may be the means of suggesting to some acute mind, professional or non-professional, the clue whereby to unravel this mystery, and bring the murderer or murderers to justice.

The Coroner replied that he would do all in his power to carry out the excellent suggestions of the foreman. Those witnesses who had not already been summoned would be called immediately, and attachments would be speedily issued against delinquents. He was anxious, he said, to do all that could be done to solve the mystery now in their hands, and nothing would be overlooked in attaining that object.

The witnesses examined, yesterday, were all persons of familiar names in the public mind, and very little was said by them in addition to what has already been given as their statements in our columns. The following are the names: PATRICK GUVRIN, one of the porters of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Detectives BENNETT and FARLEY, Police Captain, HENRY BURDEN; ANN KELLY, the housekeeper; Mr. JULIUS LYONS, the nephew of the deceased; and "last, but not least," Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN. As a matter of course, the last named gentleman was regarded with the utmost curiosity by every one who was present, and when he took the stand a buzz of interest ran around the Court-room, proceeding chiefly from the spectators' benches. The young gentleman behaved with admirable firmness, even under the most searching inquiry, and by his prompt and thorough answers made a most favorable impression on all who heard him.

The housekeeper was also subjected to a most exhaustive line of questioning, and she, too, gave her testimony in a manner that was creditable to a woman of her social status. She related one or two important facts that have not been given by her on previous examinations. For instance: She remembered that on the night of the murder there was no gas lighted in Mr. BENJ. NATHAN's room, the old gentleman retiring by the gas-light which fell into his room from the hall. The thunder-storm awakened her, but she soon fell asleep again, but some time afterward was partially aroused by a sound as if of a body falling heavily upon the floor—then she thought she heard something like a low scream, but feeling secure against robbers, she said she dismissed her fears and fell asleep once more, and so remained until awakened by Mr. FREDERICK's outcries in the morning.

Mr. JULIUS J. LYONS, son of the learned Rabbi LYONS and nephew of the deceased, testified as to the affectionate regard that existed between the young NATHANS and their father. On the evening of the murder the three were at his (witness') house, after synagogue service, and were most kindly in their manner toward each other. When they parted they did so with apparent good feelings, and were always most affectionate one toward the other. A little breeze was stirred by one Counselor JONES, familiarly styled "the Count," who interposed an objection on behalf of Mr. LYONS against his being sworn on the Christian Bible, or indeed after any other form than that prescribed by the Jewish religion; but the Coroner treated the interference as a bit of impertinence, and left the matter entirely to the witness to decide for himself.

Another breeze arose when Detective BENNETT announced, in answer to an inquiry made by the foreman of the jury, that the bloody garments belonging to Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN had been washed soon after the murder; but the reason having been given, the astonishment on the faces of the listeners gradually passed away. The officer stated, in explanation, that he and his associates, together with Superintendent JOURDAN, carefully examined the stains on the garments, and also the owner of the apparel, and that they were thereby completely satisfied of the innocence of FREDERICK NATHAN, and deemed it unnecessary to preserve the evidence any longer. The stains were beyond a doubt those of coagulated blood and not of fresh blood spattered—hence the Superintendent at once released the articles from the custody of the Police, and the family very naturally caused them to be cleansed.

The bloody clothing of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN was exhibited in Court, and created a profound sensation of horror among all who saw it. The night-gown and abdominal supporter were dyed with gore to such an extent that many who saw them were sickened by the sight. The jurors were satisfied with a single glance, after which the bloody evidences of the crime were hurried out of sight.

As the hour of 3 approached, and every one engaged in the investigation was wearied, an adjournment was ordered until 10½ o'clock this morning was had, at which time the inquest will be resumed in the same place.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Full Report of the Third Day's Proceedings—Testimony of Patrick McGuvin, Detectives Bennett and Farley, Julius J. Lyons, Ann Kelly, Capt. Burden, and Washington Nathan.

The following is a full report of the testimony given before the Coroner, yesterday:

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK M'GUVIN.

The first witness examined yesterday was PATRICK MCGUVIN, porter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who testified, in reply to the Coroner, as follows:

Q.—Do you remember the morning of the 29th July? A.—I do.

Q.—Where were you that morning? A.—I was on the sidewalk, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—About ten minutes before six o'clock.

Q.—Was your attention attracted at that time to No. 12, the residence of Mr. NATHAN? A.—Yes.

Q.—What attracted your attention? A.—The cry of murder.

Q.—Whom did you see? A.—Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN.

Q.—Did you see a policeman at that time? A.—Previous to that I did.

Q.—How long before? A.—Three or four minutes.

Q.—State what you know about this matter? A.—When I heard the cry of murder I looked up and saw Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN standing on the stoop in his under-clothes, barefoot; I left down the hose which I had been using in cleaning the sidewalk, and rushed across the street, but when I got half way I saw he was frantically excited, and I thought he was in liquor; I returned, when I heard another cry for help, and I then saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN with stains of blood on his shirt and stockings; my impression at the time was that Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN had been stabbed, and I rushed over and asked them what was the matter; WASHINGTON replied that his father was murdered and that he was lying cold and dead in his room; they both asked me for God's sake to get an officer; I saw one in the direction of Sixth-avenue, and I whistled after him; he came up at a rapid pace, and was told by these young gentlemen that their father had been murdered; the officer went back to the corner of the street and knocked his club against the ground but received no answer; he returned to the house, and about ten or twelve people had collected in the meantime; he sent to the Station for another officer, and when he came I was standing on the stoop; FREDERICK NATHAN pointed to something lying inside the door, and asked what it was; the officer picked it up, and found it was this iron dog.

Q.—Are you positive it was the officer picked it up? A.—I am, Sir; he turned it over to see if there were any marks upon it, and then requested some one to accompany him upstairs; he entered the hall with several others, and shut the door; I went up to Mr. NATHAN's room and saw the body lying on the floor, his feet stretched into the library, the left stretched out in angle, and the hands convulsively clutched; I observed blood all round; I stepped across the body into the library, and remarked that the chair was overturned and the drawers of the safe open; we came back into the room, and the officer looked about to discover some clue to lead to the arrest of the murderer; Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN knelt down, and taking hold of his father's head remarked that when he saw him last he did not expect to see him lying in that condition then; WASHINGTON NATHAN picked up a pocket-book which was lying on the floor, and searched it, but there was no money in it; Mrs. KELLY, who slept on the same floor with the deceased, entered the room also, with her son.

Q.—Was this woman dressed when she came in? A.—She had a gown thrown loosely over her.

Q.—Was there a light burning in the room? A.—Yes; there was a very feeble light; Mrs. KELLY said she heard no noise, and probably if she had she would have thought it was in the street.

Q.—Did you notice whether the front door was open or not? A.—I did not; I saw blood on the front of the shirt worn by Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN.

Q.—How did the young gentlemen appear? A.—They were both terribly excited; frantic with grief, in fact.

By Mr. FELLOWS—How long were you at work in Twenty-third-street before you heard the alarm? A.—About five minutes.

Q.—Did you notice the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen any carriage there that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see a newsboy by the name of NIECE? A.—I did.

Q.—Up to that time you had seen no carriage? A.—No.

Q.—How long after you got into the room did Mrs. KELLY come in? A.—A few minutes, and her son came in immediately afterward.

Q.—You have stated that the action of the two Mr. NATHANS indicated that they were greatly excited—will you state what was the manner and action of Mrs. KELLY and her son? A.—They appeared to be quite horrified; Mrs. KELLY remarked it was a fearful deed.

Q.—Do you remember the remarks of Mrs. KELLY? A.—No, she appeared quite terrified.

Q.—Did either of them go near the body? A.—I could not say that they did; I saw Mrs. KELLY at the end of the bed, and KELLY in the middle of the room.

Q.—Did you notice whether she took anything from the room? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—If she took anything from the room would you have noticed her? A.—I think I would, Sir.

Q.—How was the light situated? A.—It was turned toward Fifth-avenue.

Q.—From its appearance, if it were burning through the night could it be seen from the street? A.—Yes, but it would be a pale sickly light.

Q.—You are confident that when the officer was first called he did not go upstairs but just entered the hall, and then went for another policeman, and when he went upstairs for the first time you and several others went with him? A.—I am positive of that.

Q.—Then if it were stated that if the policeman went up with the NATHAN boys, and no others, he must be mistaken? A.—Yes.

FOREMAN—Did you enter the room before the officer? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you first see the body? A.—When I went round the bed; I did not see it from the door.

Q.—Was there any blood on Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN's person? A.—No traces of blood whatever.

Mr. FELLOWS—You know the two large lights in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, facing Twenty-third-street—were they burning that night? A.—No, Sir.

FOREMAN—When the policeman entered the room did he appear bewildered or in the full possession of his faculties? A.—I think he was in the full possession of his faculties, for he had the "dog" in his hand and was looking around for something else which may have been dropped after the murder.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER BENNETT.

JAS. P. BENNETT, an officer of the detective force, testified:

Q.—On the morning of the 29th of July did you proceed to the residence of Mr. NATHAN? A.—Yes, Sir; I was sent by Capt. KELSO.

Q.—What time in the morning did you arrive there? A.—About nine o'clock.

Q.—State what you saw? A.—When I arrived at the house I saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN in the hall-way on the main floor; he seemed very much excited and told me his father was murdered; he then went with me to the room where the body lay; we examined the room, and while Capt. KELSO and the Superintendent were interrogating the inmates, I searched the house from top to bottom; on the third floor, front room, I found a shirt, drawers and pair of socks; I asked who they belonged to, and I was told to Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN; on the shirt and drawers there were marks of blood, and the socks were bloody half way.

Q.—Did you make a thorough examination of the premises? A.—Yes, Sir, and found nothing but what I have mentioned.

Q.—Who did you see when you first entered the house? A.—The two Mr. NATHANS, Mr. LYON, the officers, and several others.

Q.—Where did you see this dog? A.—I found it in the room, about a foot from Mr. NATHAN's head.

Q.—Did you examine his shirt, which was lying in the chair? A.—I found a spot of blood on one side of the collar and vest; the studs of the shirt were missing, but the sleeve-links remained.

Q.—Did you examine or observe any marks of blood on the hallway leading to the front door? A.—I did, Sir; I traced those marks down to the front stoop; there were marks on the main stairs, going up from the second to the third floor; I took the socks and measured them with the marks on the floor, and it was the exact measurement.

Q.—Did you examine to see if there was blood on the knob of the door? A.—The knob had been handled.

By Mr. FELLOWS—What time in the morning did you arrive there? A.—Nine o'clock.

Q.—In the lower hall did you observe marks of blood going toward the stairs? A.—I think not.

Q.—They were all going toward the front door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the upper hall leading to FREDERICK NATHAN's room, did you notice blood marks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The measurement of those marks corresponded with the socks you found in Mr. NATHAN's room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you examine the washing apparatus in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you discover there traces of persons having washed blood off clothes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any towels in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Upon anything in the washing-room was there a trace of blood? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you trace the blood marks from Mr. NATHAN's room to the house-keeper's room? A.—The doors were open.

Q.—Did you hear whether the Police officers passed through there before or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the front of the house? A.—I stood on the front stoop, but made no close examination.

Q.—Did you notice a small wardrobe in the bath-room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you examine that with care? A.—I did.

Q.—What is the size of it? A.—About four feet long, two feet in depth, and six feet high.

Q.—You examined that with care for the purpose of ascertaining if a person could be concealed there? A.—Yes; there were no marks of blood on any article in it.

Q.—Did you examine the door-knobs throughout the house? A.—I looked at them, but not closely.

Q.—Did you examine the rear fastenings of the house? A.—I examined the stable, and the door was open?

Q.—Did you examine the billiard-room, on the lower floor? A.—I did; and the windows leading to the street.

Q.—Then you went into the yard, and from there to the stable? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the character of the fastenings at the rear of the house? A.—They were unusually safe and secure.

Q.—And you are of opinion that these fastenings were not disturbed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you examine the stable on Twenty-second-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any means of unlocking the front door? A.—No, Sir; it can only be unfastened from the inside; in the yard I saw a mark which had the appearance of blood, but I found it was thick red paint.

By Mr. FELLOWS.—Was there a large water-tank on the fourth floor of the house? A.—Yes; it was nearly full of water.

Q.—Did you examine the water-closets throughout the house with care? A.—I did.

Q.—Nowhere did you discover any blood or any trace of the murder except on the places you have designated? A.—No, Sir; on my second visit to the house I observed some marks of blood on the seat of the water-closet, but the undertaker who washed the body said he threw the soiled water in there.

Q.—Do you think it was impossible for the spots to be there on the first day? A.—No, Sir.

By the FOREMAN—Were there any traces of blood leading to WASHINGTON NATHAN's room? A.—I saw none.

Q.—Do I understand you to say there were traces of blood on the stairs above? A.—The stairs appeared to have been varnished with paint, and I saw a number of tracks which I ascertained were produced by the officers.

Q.—You are familiar with the implements used in burglaries? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever known an article like that to be used in connection with a drill for the purpose of opening a safe? A.—I never saw such an instrument as that before.

Q.—Did you examine carefully the front part of the door? A.—Yes, and found it secure.

CORONER—Is there a sewer connected with the street? A.—There is, Sir; we had two men to examine it from Mr. NATHAN's house to the street, but discovered nothing.

FOREMAN—Did you take up the carpets of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are there any unusual facilities in the house for concealment? A.—There are.

To Mr. RUSSELL—The dog was left where I found it, and I did not know it was first discovered in the hall until the Superintendent told me.

[The clothes worn by Mr. FREDERICK and WASHINGTON NATHAN on the morning of the 29th July, and the clothes worn by their father previous to the murder, were here produced in Court, and were viewed with much interest.]

By Mr. FELLOWS—Whose shirt is that? A.—Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN's.

Q.—Is that in precisely the same condition in what you found it? A.—It is.

Q.—It has not been washed or cleaned? A.—No, Sir; it has been in my possession since.

FOREMAN—Have you Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's under-shirt? A.—I have not.

Q.—In whose possession is that? A.—After we examined that, and Mr. NATHAN admitted it was his, they were placed where they were found, and when we came back they were taken and washed.

Q.—Where did you find that check book? (produced.) A.—In the small room lying on the floor.

Q.—Was this check in it? A.—Yes, Sir, it was, and it was filled up as it is now.

The Assistant District-Attorney then read the check as follows:

July 29, 1870.

No. 4,382,166.

H. LAPSLEY & CO.

One hundred shares. Ten thousand dollars.

German American Bank.

It was directed to the Union, and was signed "Pay to the order of LAPSLEY & CO."

FOREMAN—Explain how it was you took garments free from blood and omitted to take garments which were bloody? A.—When I went to get the other garments the ones with blood were gone.

Q.—Where were they when you last saw them? A.—In Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's room where I first found them.

Q.—How long a time intervened from the time you took possession of them and the time you went for them? A.—I went for them on the day of the funeral.

Q.—You did not get them until the day of the funeral, which was the succeeding Monday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you get the shirts you have exhibited here? A.—The same time.

Q.—You are positive it is the same shirt? A.—He said it was the same shirt; I did not see him take it off.

Q.—Then you did not take possession of Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN's shirt until the day of the funeral, and the representations of the persons in the house that it was his shirt, and the other shirt you did not get? A.—When Mr. NATHAN admitted the shirt with the blood upon it was his we left it with them there.

Q.—When you went for them the next Monday there was none of them there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who told you they were washed? A.—Mr. NATHAN and the woman of the house.

Q.—That woman was not Mrs. KELLY? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it not strange that BENJAMIN NATHAN's clothes were not washed as well as the clothes of FREDERICK NATHAN? A.—They were in different rooms.

Q.—Did you return them to the room by order of Superintendent JOURDAN? A.—I returned them by order.

Q.—And when you went for them you went in obedience to orders? A.—I did not go for the purpose of getting them; being there at the funeral, I thought I might bring them with me.

MR. FELLOWS—Where did you find these papers? (produced) A.—In the waste-basket.

Mr. RUSSELL—In the judgment of yourself and others the fact that Mr. NATHAN admitted the shirt was his was all you wanted? A.—Yes; we did not deem it important to get the shirt, having obtained that fact.

Q.—Do you know the difference made by fresh blood and coagulated blood? A.—My attention has never been called to the distinction.

Q.—Your impression was that this blood on Mr. NATHAN's shirt was got while bending over his father's body? A.—Yes, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF JULIUS J. LYONS.

Mr. JULIUS J. LYONS, a nephew of the murdered man, was next called, and had taken the Bible in his hand to be sworn, when a counsellor arose and said that the witness belonged to the holy house of Israel, and could not be sworn on that cross, (alluding to a cross on the outside of the Bible.) He must be sworn with his hat on, his face to the east, and his hand on the first five books of the Old Testament—the Pentateuch.

The first juror suggested that it was a matter of taste with the gentleman who was to be sworn.

Mr. LYONS then raised his right hand and was sworn.

The Counsellor said: "I protest here."

The CORONER—Who do you appear for?

The COUNSELLOR—I appear as a common citizen, and I say it is not an oath to bind his conscience as an honorable man.

The SECOND JUROR—Mr. LYONS, does that oath you have taken bind your conscience as much as any other.

Mr. LYONS—It does.

The examination was then proceeded with.

Witness—I reside at No. 7 West Nineteenth-street.

Q.—On the morning of July 29 were you called to the house of Mr. NATHAN? A.—I went there as one of the family; I was sent for.

Q.—What time were you there? A.—I think it was about 6 o'clock; in the neighborhood of that hour; I ran around the moment I heard of the occurrence.

Q.—Whom did you see there when you arrived? A.—FREDERICK and WASHINGTON NATHAN, and also the woman, Mrs. KELLY, and her son.

Q.—Were the policemen there? A.—I believe they were.

Q.—What part of the building was it? A.—I am not certain; I went upstairs and downstairs; I remember indistinctly that I saw several men, and I think more than one policeman.

Q.—When you went upstairs, what did you discover? A.—I saw Mr. NATHAN's body lying in the room; I noticed the gas burning.

Q.—How high was the gas burning? A.—I should think it was very nearly turned out.

Q.—Who did you say was in the room when you arrived there? A.—I don't remember about the room; I spoke of the house.

Q.—I mean when you arrived in the room, what parties were present? A.—I don't remember; there were people in and out of the room all the time.

Q.—Did you see that instrument there?" ("Dog" shown to witness.) A.—I saw it during the morning.

Q.—Where did you see it? A.—I saw some policemen and others handling it; I did not see it until late in the day.

Q.—What position was Mr. NATHAN in—his arm and hand? A.—When I saw the body and saw the horrible spectacle I could not come near enough to examine it.

Q.—Did you see the NATHAN boys at that time? A.—They were in the house.

Q.—Were they dressed or undressed? A.—They were partly dressed.

By Mr. FELLOWS.—What relation are you to deceased? A.—I am a nephew.

Q.—From whom did you receive the first notification that he had been murdered? A.—I was in bed; I heard screams in the house and opened the door and went into the hall; I asked what was the matter; I could not get any reply; then I heard the cry of "Murder! Murder!" I ran back to my room, threw a coat over me, put on a pair of shoes, ran down stairs, and ran up to Twenty-third-street.

Q.—How did you know anybody had been murdered at Twenty-third-street? A.—There was a gentleman in the hall that came and told us.

Q.—Who was it? A.—I know his name, but cannot recall it at this moment.

Q.—At what hour in the morning was that? A.—About six.

Q.—When you got there was there a crowd outside the building? A.—I think there were a few people on the steps.

Q.—You have stated that you saw FREDERICK and WASHINGTON NATHAN in the house; what part of the house did you see them in? A.—I think I ran right into the dining-room, and saw them there.

Q.—What was FREDERICK NATHAN doing? A.—He had his hands up to his head; he ran up to me and embraced me.

Q.—Did you at any time that morning go up to the sleeping-rooms of FREDERICK or WASHINGTON NATHAN? A.—I don't think I did; I did during the day, but not at first; I was there during the whole day; I think I went home in the afternoon a few minutes.

Q.—Is your memory sufficiently distinct to tell about what time you entered those sleeping-rooms? A.—Now, I remember I did go; I went up with some of the policemen and detectives in the morning; we were searching for foot-marks and blood, and whatever else there might be.

By the FIRST JUROR—Were you at home the evening previous to the murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What hours were you at home? A.—I came home from my office in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock; took dinner; went into the synagogue; came back from the synagogue; remained at home perhaps an hour or an hour and a half; then walked a little ways down Fifth-avenue to Broadway; came up again, and came home.

Q.—Did you see your uncle that evening? A.—At our house; yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did he leave your house; were you at home at the time he was there? A.—I should say, generally in the neighborhood of 10 or 11 o'clock.

Q.—Were your two cousins there during the evening? A.—They were, after synagogue.

C.—At what time did they leave, and did they leave together or singly? A.—Singly; I am not sure whether FRED. went out before WASH. or WASH. before FRED.

Q.—What difference was there in the time of their leaving? A.—I don't remember; WASH. left about half an hour after he came in.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I think service was half past seven, and I think it was between eight and half past eight.

Q.—What did his father say? A.—He asked him if he was going up-town; WASH. said yes, and wanted to know if he could do anything for him.

Q.—Did either of them state where they were going? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You did not see them again after they left your house until the next morning at their own house? A.—No; I think I saw WASH. in the street.

Q.—What time, and where was that? A.—That was about nine or perhaps half past; he was walking in Fifth-avenue, on the other side of the way; I thought it was him.

Q.—Which direction was he going? A.—He was going down.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—He was walking with two ladies.

Q.—Was that before or after he was at your house? A.—After he left; I think the services at the synagogue were at half-past six that evening; it was an extra service.

Q.—There was no unpleasant language between the father and WASHINGTON there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How were the relations generally? A.—Always most loving.

Q.—Never had any reason to suspect any ill-feeling? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How old are you, Mr. LYONS? A.—Twenty-six.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Attorney and counselor at law.

Q.—You live with your father? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his business? A.—He is a Rabbi.

Q.—Do you know who the ladies were that were with WASHINGTON NATHAN on the avenue about nine——

By Mr. FELLOWS—Are you a lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was Mr. NATHAN's lawyer? A.—He put a great deal in my way, and consulted with Judge CARDOZO.

Q.—Did you draft his will? A.—I did not.

Q.—Who did? A.—I think I have heard since his death that Judge CARDOZO did it.

Q.—Did you ever see that will? A.—Not to read it; I have only seen the outside of it.

Q.—Did Mr. NATHAN ever disclose its contents to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with any of the family in regard to that will or the distribution of the property made under the will? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the will has been opened since his death? A.—I believe it was looked over to see if there were any funeral directions in it.

By the FIRST JUROR—Where did you find the will? A.—In the safe at the Stock Exchange.

Q.—Was that a public safe? A.—No, Sir; Mr. NATHAN's private safe.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. SNOW on the occasion of your going to the Stock Exchange? A.—I forget the gentleman's name; a member of the House Committee came down-stairs and saw us take the will.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—Mr. HARMON NATHAN took possession of it.

By the SECOND JUROR—Have you heard of a codicil attached to the will? A.—No, Sir, only what I have seen in the newspapers.

TESTIMONY OF ANN KELLY.

ANN KELLY, the housekeeper of Mr. NATHAN, who slept on the same floor that he did on the night of the murder, was then called, and deposed as follows:

I reside at Mr. NATHAN's; have been taking care of his house four Summers; in Winter I have a room of my own.

Q.—On the evening of July 28, what time did you retire to bed? A.—At ten minutes past ten o'clock.

Q.—Was the late Mr. NATHAN in the house at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know? A.—He hallooed down to tell me he was home; I took him up a pitcher of ice-water and tumbler and left it in his room on the mantel-piece. He was taking off his shoes when I went up.

Q.—That was the last time you saw him alive? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you retired to bed that evening did you secure the fastenings to the doors of the house? A.—Yes, Sir; I am certain of it.

Q.—Front and back? A.—Yes, Sir; my boy used to fasten them every night, but I fastened them that night, except the basement door, which he locked.

Q.—Did you examine the windows of the basement and parlor to see whether they were securely fastened? A.—Yes Sir; I fastened them myself.

Q.—How many rooms were there between you and Mr. NATHAN? A.—There were three doors on the dressing-room side.

Q.—Were they closed? A.—There were two closed on the bath-room side.

Q.—Who closed them? A.—He closed one himself, I suppose; I closed the other when I was going to bed.

Q.—Who was working in the house on the day prior to the murder? A.—Two carpenters and two workmen—four men.

Q.—Did you see any other person in the house that day? A.—Not that day; no man.

Q.—What time did you arise or were you awake on Thursday morning? A.—Friday morning I was awakened by the screams and I jumped right out of bed without stopping to dress; I don't know whether I put my skirt on or not.

Q.—Where did you then proceed? A.—To where the boys' father was lying.

Q.—How was the body situated? A.—He lay against the door; one of his feet was against the library door, and the other was stretched from it, lying with his face turned up.

Q.—Were the NATHAN boys dressed at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they have on night dresses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there blood on them? A.—I saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN stoop down at his father's head and call to him; I suppose he got blood on at that time.

Q.—Did you notice a light burning in the room? A.—Yes, Sir; it was merely a jet, such as you would leave on going to bed.

Q.—Did you see the "dog" at that time? A.—No, Sir, not then; I did afterward.

Q.—That morning did you go down in the basement and examine the front and rear doors to see if they were closed? A.—Yes, Sir; after the excitement had subsided; they were all closed.

By Mr. FELLOWS—What were your duties in that house? A.—I was to see to the house, to wash the linen, &c., and take care of things.

Q.—Were there any other domestics in the house? A.—Myself and my son.

Q.—Did your son receive any wages from Mr. NATHAN? A.—Only when he carried messages for him or did some work for him; he lived with me.

Q.—What time did you get up usually? A.—Sometimes early and sometimes not; generally between six and seven o'clock; my son gets up early.

Q.—What did he do when the sons were home the first thing in the morning? A.—Swept the sidewalks and blacked the shoes; sometimes he got up at four or six o'clock, cannot tell the exact hour.

Q.—What time did you get up the morning of the murder? A.—I don't know what time it was; Mr. FREDERICK's screaming wakened me that morning; he was in his father's room; this was after daylight.

Q.—Was it the first time you were awakened that morning? A.—Yes, Sir; omnibusses were running then.

Q.—About the doors between your room and Mr. NATHAN's; how many are there? A.—On the bath-room side there are four; on the wash-room side three.

Q.—What kind of doors are they? A.—They are glass on the top; the rest wood; wooden frames with glass panels.

Q.—Were those doors open? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Can't you tell whether the door out of your room was open? A.—I think it was open.

Q.—Are you accustomed to use that work-room? A.—Not always.

Q.—Did you go in it that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you look from your room into Mr. NATHAN's? A.—I think I did; on the dressing-room side.

Q.—You looked through? A.—I think I did.

Q.—How were the doors? A.—I cannot tell whether they were shut; I think they were all open; I cannot exactly swear that they were all open.

Q.—Were you sleeping soundly that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever heard any sounds about there at night? A.—A big storm has woke me in the night.

Q.—When these doors were open between your room and Mr. NATHAN's, if any conversation was going on in Mr. NATHAN's room, could you hear it? A.—I think not, if they were speaking low.

Q.—What time did you say you went to bed? A.—Ten minutes or a quarter past ten o'clock I went up to my room, but I didn't go to bed right away.

Q.—How long before that had you been into Mr. NATHAN's room to carry the ice-water? A.—A few minutes before ten.

Q.—Where was he then? A.—He was sitting in a chair in the middle of the room; there was no gas in his room at that time; it was burning in the hall; I turned it up higher, and it shed light in the room.

Q.—Was his door open when you went away to bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Open in the same way you left it when you went down stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you close it when you went down? A.—I left it as I found it.

Q.—When you came back the door was closed more than it was when you went down? A.—I thought it was when I was going to bed.

Q.—If there had been any gas-light burning in that room you would have seen it? A.—Yes, Sir; there was none burning to the best of my belief.

Q.—When you went in in the morning you saw a gas-light burning? A.—Yes, Sir; it was turned on partially; it was turned in close by the window.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent a person from the street seeing it? A.—There was a wire screen and a shade; no shutters or blinds.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—I don't remember exactly, I think over twenty years.

Q.—What has your son been doing since he has lived with you? A.—Nothing since he left the army.

Q.—What State did he enlist from? A.—New-Jersey.

Q.—At the time your son enlisted in the army, what was he doing? A.—He was in a foundry.

Q.—Was he wounded during the war? A.—Yes, Sir; severely.

Q.—Since he left the army you have been supporting him? A.—Yes, Sir; he has $8 a month pension.

Q.—Did he get a discharge from the army? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen it; I think I have it now in my trunk, which is at Mr. NATHAN's, but don't know positively.

Q.—When did you converse with your son last about this murder? A.—Well, I do not converse at all about it.

Q.—Have you said anything to your son since you were subpœnaed? A.—He has not said much to me about it.

Q.—Do you know when your son went before Superintendent JOURDAN? A.—Yes, Sir; I went with him.

Q.—Do you know what he said to the Superintendent about going into the army? A.—No, Sir; I was not in the room.

Q.—Have you never had any conversation with your son about this examination before the Superintendent? A.—I asked him what made him so long, and he said he asked him about his whole life.

Q.—You have been sleeping in Mr. NATHAN's house since the murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say that since your return from Superintendent JOURDAN's, you have had no conversation with your son? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you converse last, if it all, with either of the NATHAN sons about this murder? A.—I don't think I did since the day it happened; I don't remember what time in the day that was.

Q.—Who unclosed the rear doors of the house that morning? A.—My son.

Q.—How do you know? A.—He told me so.

Q.—What time was it? A.—It was late.

Q.—Did you see Officer BENNETT at Mr. NATHAN's house that morning? A.—Yes, Sir; but I don't know what time it was.

Q.—Was it before or after you had unclosed the kitchen windows? A.—After.

Q.—And when you unclosed the kitchen windows your son unclosed the door? A.—About the same time.

Q.—Did you hear Detective BENNETT's testimony? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him say they were closed when he got there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who closed them again? A.—I don't know.

By the first JUROR—Are you an Israelite? A.—What's that?

Q.—Are you a Jewess? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you a Roman Catholic? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What church do you go to. A.—Generally I go to the French church on Twenty-third-street.

Q.—Do you go to confession regularly? A.—I have not been since I lived at Mr. NATHAN's; I was born in Ireland; don't know how old I am; didn't go to school before I came to this country; I came over with some neighbors.

Q.—When you first came to this country did you go out to service? A.—Yes, Sir.

Witness then, in response to interrogations, stated the various places at which she had lived since coming to this country, without, however, giving oates. It appeared that she had lived in Brooklyn, at Richmond, S. I., and in this City, and she also stated that she had never been discharged from any place where she had worked. Her sister had lived out at service with her once.

Q.—On the night of the murder was the door of your room communicating with the hall locked? A.—I don't remember whether I locked it or not; it was shut; the door communicating with the small room in the rear was open.

Q.—Is not the head of the stair-case directly in front of those two doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that a person entering Mr. NATHAN's room would have to pass by those two doors? A.—He would have to pass both of them; the library door was shut that night, but I cannot say it was locked.

Q.—Do you know whether it had been locked during two or three days before? A.—It had not.

Q.—Did you go into that front basement after leaving Mr. NATHAN's room, after giving him a pitcher of ice-water? A.—Yes, Sir; I went down in the kitchen to turn off the gas, and the gas in the lower hall; I don't remember how long I was down there; there was no gas burning in the front basement.

Q.—Did you admit any one to the house that day? A.—I don't know as I did; I am certain I did not; I did not hear my son say whether he admitted any one.

Q.—Were you awake at any time during the night? A.—Yes, Sir; the thunder woke me; I cannot say how long I was awake.

Q.—Did you hear anything that night? A.—I think I heard something fall, or thought I did.

Q.—You did not wake up entirely? A.—I don't know, as I was fast asleep at the time; I was awake evidently when I heard the noise.

Q.—Did you hear any other noise after that? A.—I thought I heard a noise, but could not tell what kind of a noise it was; I could not tell whether it was a scream or not; I did not get up; I think I went to sleep immediately after that; I heard no other sounds until I heard the screams in the morning.

Q.—Do you know who washed Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's shirt and drawers? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. LITCH, No. 434 East Eleventh-street.

Q.—Did you see that "dog" before the murder? A.—No, Sir; I am absolutely certain of that.

Q.—You have been in every part of the house? A.—Yes, Sir; in every closet.

Q.—And you never saw that instrument? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever open the tool-chest lying in the study, on the top of which was a hammer and a screw-driver and a saw? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know what might have been in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in the stable or coach-house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before the murder were you there? A.—I was in the coach-house on Thursday.

The remainder of Mrs. KELLY's testimony was not important.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN BURDEN.

I reside at No. 48 East Twenty-third-street; am Captain of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct; was notified of the murder of Mr. NATHAN, and went immediately to the house; arrived there at twenty-five minutes past six; I saw tracks of blood on the steps; I followed them up in the room where the body lay; I traced them from the body up stairs to the picture gallery; about two-thirds of the way into the picture gallery; then I went through the house, examined the water-closets, wash-basins, &c., to see if there were any marks; I then tried the knobs of the doors all over the house, with the same intent; the first person that I saw was WASHINGTON NATHAN; there was also policemen there, Officer MANGAN and another. The officer then described the position of the body, agreeing with former descriptions. He then continued: When I arrived there the safe door was locked; think WASHINGTON NATHAN told me he broke it; there was a tin box on the floor with papers in it; there was a small light in the room, but I do not think it could have been seen in the street; on the body of Mr. NATHAN was a shirt, and he also had a supporter; I took charge of them after they were removed by the undertaker, and have had them in my custody ever since; these are the articles, (exhibiting them to the jury;) the shirt was cut off by the undertaker; it was not torn before it was removed from the body.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE FARLEY.

Was notified of the murder at a quarter to nine on the morning of July 29, and arrived at the house a few minutes after nine; there were present Superintendent JOURDAN, Capt. KELSO, both the Mr. NATHANS, Mr. HART and Mr. LYONS; I went direct to the front room to view the body. The officer then repeated the description of the position of the body. I did not notice a light burning in the room, although there might have been one; by direction of Superintendent JOURDAN we called Mrs. KELLY and her son, and interrogated them as to where they had been on that night, where they had slept, &c.; asked the son how long he had been in the country, where he worked, and where he slept on the night of the murder? He said that he had been in the United States Army; I think he said in the Third Army Corps, from Lawrence, Mass.; had conversations with Mrs. KELLY as to whether she heard any noises; she said she had not; examined the premises carefully to see if I could find any traces; saw stockings and a night shirt with blood on them; they belonged to FREDERICK NATHAN; he admitted them to be his, and we decided from his manner of giving this information that their being bloody was accidental; the Superintendent and myself were entirely satisfied with the explanation given.

OFFICER BENNETT RECALLED,

and asked if he had the custody of the safe key, answered "no;" nor did he know where it was.

MR. LYONS RECALLED.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Q.—Who visited that safe with you at the Stock Exchange? A.—Mr. HARMAN.

Q.—What kind of a safe was it; was it a combination lock, and if so, who had the combination to open it? A.—It was in Mr. NATHAN's memorandum book.

Q.—Who had possession of that memorandum book? A.—It was at Morristown; it was brought in by Mrs. NATHAN; I will say one thing more, she lost it in the cars and the conductor returned it to her.

Q.—What is the color of your aunt's hair, black streaked with gray? A.—Very slightly.

Q.—Did your uncle dine at your father's house on Thursday, the day preceeding the murder? A.—No, Sir.

WASHINGTON NATHAN'S TESTIMONY.

Examined by the CORONER—Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 12 West Twenty-third-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Commission merchant—produce.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 25 Water-street.

Q.—What time on the evening of July 28 did you leave your father's house? A.—A quarter past six; I first went over and got him an express and then round to the barber's.

Q.—Did you go home during the evening? A.—From the barber's shop I went to the synagogue; when I got back father was gone; I went to my aunt's, and found him there; before I left my father asked me where I was going; I told him down town; asked if I could get him anything and he said no.

Q.—You left him where? A.—At my aunt's; I went out at half-past seven.

Q.—Where did you then go? A.—Up Fifth-avenue to the St. James Hotel.

Q.—What time did you arrive home? A.—Between a quarter and half-past twelve; I am inclined to think about half-past.

Q.—From the time you left the St. James until you arrived home where did you go? A.—From St. James I went for a walk, as far as—I think as far as CASSIMER & KING's, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and and Broadway; from the St. James Hotel I went to Madison-square, and stayed until the music was over; went back and met a friend, JAMES GERTY; I went back with him to the St. James' Hotel; went into the bar-room, and I took a glass of sherry; I left him and went down Broadway as far as the corner of Twenty-fourth-street; met three friends, Mr. CASWELL, Mr. STERNS, and the third one I do not remember; I stayed there about fifteen minutes; from there I went back down Broadway as far as Twenty-second-street; turned into Fifth-avenue and met these two girls; went down with them as far as DELMONICO's; left them and went in; spoke to two or three gentlemen, and passed into the coffee-room, and sat down and read one of the pictorial papers; stayed there, I should think, till half past eight or twenty minutes to nine; in the meantime I saw my uncle, Mr. MENDEZ, pass into DELMONICO's; from DELMONICO's I am not certain whether I rode or walked up-town again; I think I walked; went back as far as the St. James Hotel; went in and then came out and walked down Broadway again, as far as Fifth-avenue Hotel; went in, and spoke to Mr. JOEL WOLFE; I stayed there about until nine o'clock; from there got into a green car, one of the Thirty-fourth-street cross-town cars, and rode down as far as Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving-place; I went into a house there, and remained until twelve o'clock; I was detained there in consequence of the storm, and I had no umbrella; from there, I went up Broadway as far as Twenty-first-street, and went into BROWN & KINGSLEY's, and had a Welsh rarebit; then went home, unlocked the door, and went up to my room; before I went up I put out the light; stopped about two seconds at father's door, and saw that he was asleep; went upstairs into my room, undressed myself and went to bed.

Q.—What was the number of the house in Fourteenth-street. A.—No. 104.

Q.—You remained there until what time? A.—Twelve o'clock by my watch, and I think she was ten minutes slow.

Q.—On entering your own house? A.—I found everything as usual, and I bolted, locked and chained the door.

Q.—Your father's door was open? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you notice a light? A.—There was no light.

Q.—Which room on what floor do you sleep? A.—Third story, hall bedroom.

Q.—Did you wake yourself? A.—I woke myself.

Q.—At what time? A.—A little before six.

Q.—Well, did you go upstairs? A.—I waked a little before six; I was very thirsty, and got up for the purpose of going down-stairs for a drink of water; as I passed through the hall I went into my brother's room; he was up; I met him coming out of the front room; I said to him, "Do you think father's awake?" he said, "I guess so;" I said, "I will see;" I went down stairs, and just before I reached the second story I saw that the street door was open; I did not remark that much, for I supposed that the girl was sweeping the sidewalk; I got to father's door, and it was completely closed, but not caught; I could push it open; I noticed a peculiar light in the room, as if the sun was shining through a very small aperture, and I supposed father was up.

FINDING THE BODY.

As I got into the room I noticed something on the floor between his room and the library; I could not discover what it was, so I went round walking cautiously because the light was dim, and I could not think what it was; when I discovered that it was my father I yelled, and I think called my brother, but before I could get out of the room my brother came down-stairs, and we both went down on the stoop and halloed again; a man was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, washing the street; he did not seem to stir at first, but he whistled for a policeman; I looked up and down, but could see nothing of any policeman, but one came in about four minutes from the direction of Sixth-avenue; he went inside of the door, and immediately turned back; I said, "Can't you come in;" he did not seem to make any answer, but went down toward Fifth-avenue; he said he would send for assistance; by that time two gentlemen from the Fifth-avenue Hotel had come over; I don't know their names; one of them was a short man, and we then went upstairs; I think I locked the front door, but cannot say for certain; coming down the second time to let the second officer in I think I noticed this iron instrument at the door.

Q.—Who accompanied you upstairs? A.—I think three or four men.

Q.—State how your father was lying? A.—In the large bedroom, with his feet in the library, with his left leg drawn up, and both hands in this position—(indicating the position); he was on his back, but whether his fists were completely closed I cannot say; I am almost certain both hands were in this way.

Q.—Did you have the light burning at that time? A.—I cannot say; I noticed a peculiar looking light.

Q.—This instrument you picked up at the door? A.—I picked it up and gave it to the officer; it was lying close to the last door.

Q.—What did he do with it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—As to the position of the doors between your father's room and that of Mrs. KELLY's? A.—I did not notice the second time; she was in the room and the doors were open.

Q.—When you first went into the hall did you notice this "dog?" A.—A No, Sir; it was the second time.

Q.—Do you know anything about this check? [Showing it.] A.—I saw that on Thursday afternoon.

Q.—What time? A.—Twenty minutes or half-past five.

Q.—Where was it? A.—It was lying in this book (the check-book.)

Q.—Do you know what valuables were contained in the safe? A.—There were no valuables, except a few hundred dollars, that was all.

Q.—What was the position of the chair? A.—I did not notice.

Q.—You do not know whether it was lying down or standing up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the doors communicating between your father's room and the back room were closed? A.—No; I think they were not completely closed.

Q.—Who had the key of the safe? A.—My elder brother.

Q.—Where did you find his pocket-book? A.—On the floor.

Q.—Did it contain any money? A.—It contained some currency, some shares of a German bank, and some memoranda.

Q.—Where were his glasses? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you notice any papers scattered on the floor? A.—I did the second time I went into the little room, and picked up one paper, and put it in the pocket-book again; I noticed some scraps of paper, and I did not notice what they were; I also noticed a bullet and some shot scattered on the floor.

Q.—Who locked the safe? A.—I did, and I took all the keys and put them in his drawer.

Q.—What time did your brother arrive? A.—About five o'clock; he was in the house some time before I saw him.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Q.—You have stated that you fastened the door by double lock and putting up the chain? A.—Yes, locked with a bolt and with a chain.

Q.—It had rather a complicated fastening? A.—No, Sir, there was a bolt with a chain to be put in a certain aperture and slipped by.

Q.—Did you put out the gas. A.—Yes.

Q.—With a person not acquainted with this fastening it was not an easy matter to take it out in the dark without being able to see? A.—He would have to feel.

Q.—What information had you that your brothers were in? A.—The key was in the door.

Q.—What arrangements did you have with your brothers? A.—If the key was in the drawer the first one it took it out and left it on the table the second one took it from the table and put in the door, and if the third one found it in the door he knew that both the others were in.

Q.—What time did your father come home from New-Jersey? A.—I think about half-past five.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—No; I asked him how all were at home, and he spoke about business; asked if we had made many sales; I told him it had been very dull; he then told me he wanted me to pay a bill for him, and handed me the bill with the check and asked me to pay it in the morning; I asked him to keep it or I might forget it; he said he might forget it too, and he left the bill and the check on the desk.

Q.—What bank was it drawn on? A.—I think the Second National.

Q.—With how many banks did he have an account? A.—I think two banks against which he checked, the Second National and the Union National.

Q.—What was the amount of the check? A.—I think $232 or $323.

Q.—That check was found in the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did your interview last with your father? A.—Not more than ten minutes.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—Up to my room and dressed myself.

Q.—When was the last time you saw him alive? A.—At half-past seven o'clock, at my aunt's.

Q.—What led you to come down and call your father in the morning? A.—I went down to get a glass of water, and, as he had not been up to my room, I thought I would call him.

Q.—What was his habit as a riser? A.—Early, generally, about seven in the morning.

Q.—What was your own? A.—Late.

Q.—Coming in as late as twelve o'clock, what hour was you accustomed to rise in the morning? A.—About eight.

Q.—What explanation do you give for waking up that morning? A.—It was the anniversary of my grandfather's death, and we had to be in the synagogue at half-past six.

Q.—Had that been your custom from year to year. A.—Always.

Q.—You had no other reason? A.—No.

Q.—How long have you been living in your father's house? A.—Ever since I was born.

Q.—Have you ever read your father's will? A.—Never.

Q.—Has he ever discussed its contents? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you know when it was drawn? A.—I do not.

Q.—Then you were not aware he had made a will? A.—I was not.

Q.—Have you heard of the codicil to the will? A.—No.

Q.—Had your relations always been of the most friendly character? A.—Always.

Q.—Never had any difficulty about money matters? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever called upon your father for pecuniary assistance? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—Last month.

Q.—To what extent? A.—Three or four thousand dollars.

Q.—Did he give you the money? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did he give you money? A.—By a check.

Q.—On what bank? A.—Union National.

Q.—On what day? A.—I think July or June.

Q.—There has never been any misunderstanding in regard to business. A.—No.

Q.—In regard to your habits of life? A.—Yes; but not in regard to money matters.

Q.—Is there any foundation for the report that you have expended $30,000 upon a lady? A.—None whatever.

Q.—You have never been in any such relationship? A.—I have never spent $3,000 a year in my life.

Q.—Were you in the habit of making to your father monthly statements of your business? A.—Not always; sometimes.

The witness here underwent a long cross-examination from Mr. FIELD, the foreman of the Jury, and Mr. RUSSEL, after which, at 3 P. M., the examination was adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

The attempt to manufacture a sensation yesterday afternoon by announcing the arrest of the murderer was a miserable failure, as it was contradicted almost as soon as it began to gain currency. The story telegraphed from Nyack when investigated proved baseless, except in the verdancy of a country constable, who on Monday called on Superintendent JOURDAN and stated there was a man in Rockland who was a stranger, and who claimed to have known Mr. NATHAN, and was acting strangely. By direction of Superintendent JOURDAN, Capt. BURDEN immediately dispatched an officer to Rockland County, who speedily discovered that the Nyack stranger was not the NATHAN murderer.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Complete Triumph of the Manure Nuisance—The Dumping-Grounds Authorized—Report on Contagious Diseases—Another Phase of the Street-Cleaning Job.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH, and Commissioners BRENNAN, CECCARINI, GROSS, MULLALY and S. SMITH only being present.

The reports from the office of the Attorney being made, the Board ordered suits to be commenced in seventy-two cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, and twenty-one cases of non-compliance with orders of the Board.

The question of dumping-grounds came up on the recommendation of Commissioners CECCARINI and GROSS, that a permit for six months be granted to JOHN RYAN and MICHAEL KANE to use the grounds on East River, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, for the dumping of manure, on the same terms as permits for fat-melting are granted. The petition of the parties states that they have a contract to remove all manure from a large number of railroad and private stables, from which they take annually 400,000 loads, which they claim it is physically impossible to take from the City as fast as removed from the stables.

Dr. S. SMITH, the third member of the Sanitary Committee, made a minority report, claiming that it is entirely feasible for the contractor to remove the manure from the City as fast as it accumulates, and that the state of the weather never gives a valid reason for dumping it in the City, except during the rare intervals when the rivers are blockaded by ice. The state of the market is the real reason for the desire to dump at Forty-sixth-street. Stable manure is three-fourths straw, which must be rotted before it is ready for sale, and the real desire of the contractors is to so prepare the manure at the dumping-grounds, and the process poisons the atmosphere for a mile around.

Dr. SMITH concluded by reporting against granting any permit to use the dumping-ground, because it would prejudice the public health and profit nobody but the contractor.

President BOSWORTH earnestly opposed the granting of any permit, stating some plain facts as to the nuisance the dumping-ground has always been, and saying he wished the manure could be piled up at the doors of those who think it is not a nuisance. Commissioner MULLALY was terribly in earnest in favoring the permit, and interrupted President BOSWORTH and other speakers at short intervals during the discussion by motions that it be granted, which was finally done by the vote of Commissioners BRENNAN, CECCARINI, GROSS and MULLALY in the affirmative, and BOSWORTH and S. SMITH in the negative.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS made the following report on contagious diseases:

No. 301 MOTT-ST.,
NEW YORK, August 9, 1870.

Emmons Clark, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Health Department:

I have the honor to report that the records of this Bureau present the following facts with reference to contagious disease during the week ending Aug. 6:

6 cases of small-pox; 5 less than previous week.

35 cases of relapsing fever; 13 more than last week.

Of the latter, Mott, Mulberry, Cherry streets, and West Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, in Twentieth Ward, furnished the largest proportion. As before suggested, in last week's report, filthy conditions are undoubtedly the sources, and propagators, or factors, in this disease. Hence, I cannot refrain from again urging the necessity of additional cleaning of the streets recommended, and more especially of those upon the west side in Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. Respectfully submitted,

MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

An important report by Inspector VIELE, on lack of sewerage, was presented, from which it appears that for want of sewers Second and First avenues, from Sixty-third to Sixty-sixth street, and the latter street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, in which district there are fifty tenement-houses and a number of stables, are in a condition greatly prejudicial to the public health, there being nothing but an open trench to carry off offensive matters accumulating in the neighborhood. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner BRENNAN that the Street-cleaning Committee be authorized, without further action by the Board, to have such additional street-cleaning done as in the judgment of the Committee may seem necessary. The resolution was adopted, the excuse being that the report of Sanitary Inspector MORRIS shows a slight increase in relapsing fever.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of, and the Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Shooting Affray in Thirty-Second Street—An Old Man Nearly Killed by His Son-in-Law.

LAUGHLIN DOYLE, of No. 445 West Thirty-third-street, was brought before Justice FOWLER, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, yesterday morning, fired two shots at EDWARD BEDFORD, a man seventy-two years of age, one of them taking effect in BEDFORD's breast, injuring him severely, and obliging his removal to Bellevue Hospital. ANDREW MCKELVY, of No. 440 West Thirty-third-street, deposed that he was in the bell-tower on Thirty-third-street, and saw DOYLE fire at BEDFORD in Thirty-second-street at 9½ A. M., yesterday. They had been quarreling in the house, where both lived, and it appeared that BEDFORD, who is the prisoner's wife's step-father, chased DOYLE out into the street with a rusty knife. Thinking that he was in danger, DOYLE turned and fired at BEDFORD twice, hitting him in the breast and wounding him dangerously.

The unfortunate man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Officer MCQUADE brought the prisoner to this Court, where Justice FOWLER committed him to await the result of BEDFORD's injuries.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Distribution of the Money by Hon. Nathaniel Jarvis—The Full Official Report.

It will be recollected that the law inserted in the Tax Levy of 1869, appropriating a sum equal to about $220,000 for the support of sectarian schools in this City, about which so much has been said, was repealed by the last Legislature, the repeal to take effect on the 1st of September, 1870. Owing to representations made to the Legislature, that many Schools had made their arrangements for the year under the expectation of receiving their share of the fund, it was urged by many members, some of whom, like Senator MURPHY, expressed themselves in opposition to the law, that the distribution should be permitted to be made this year; and, accordingly, the law repealing the act of 1869 was so worded as not to take effect until after the distribution of 1870 had been made.

Hon. NATHANIEL JARVIS, who was selected by the Board of Education to make the distribution this year as well as last, has just completed his task and transmitted his report to the Controller. Mr. JARVIS has exercised the same care this year as last to make the distribution fairly and justly among the different schools, and in order to do so has spent much time in making personal examinations of each school that presented a claim for a share of the funds. Objectionable as, in the minds of many, were the original law appropriating this money to aid and encourage sectarian education, yet all were ready to admit last year, as they doubtless will be this, that Mr. JARVIS has performed his duty in connection with the matter faithfully and without partiality or bias, sectarian or otherwise.

The following is his report just transmitted to the Controller:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1870.

To Richard B. Connolly, Esq., Controller of the City of New-York:

I hereby respectfully report, that in pursuance of Section 10 of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to make provision for the government of the City of New-York," passed May 12, 1869, and by virtue of the appointment made by the Board of Education of the City of New-York, as required by the said act, I have distributed among the following-named schools educating children gratuitously in said City, who are not provided for in the common schools, their share of the moneys provided by the said act, and in the following proportions, viz.:

Parish School of St. Lawrence Church, payable to Rev. Wm. Moylan	$4,500
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, payable to H. H. McFarland, Acting Superintendent	5,000
St. Gabriel's Male Free School, payable to Rev. Wm. Clourey	7,449
St. Gabriel's Female Free School, payable to Rev. Wm. Clourey	4,581
The School of St. Nicholas, (the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic,) payable to Mary Augustina Newhill, Superioress	7,200
The School of St. Rose of Lima, payable to Rev. M. McKernna	2,500
St. Ann's Parochial School, payable to Rev. Thomas L. Preston	1,500
St. Francis Xavier Parochial Male School, payable to Rev. Victor Beaudivin, S. J.	3,861
St. Francis Xavier Female School, payable to Rev. Victor Beaudivin, S. J.	3,798
Dover-street Free School, payable to Edward Richardson	1,500
Charity Week-day School, attached to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, payable to Margaret Gallwey, Lady Superior	3,000
Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church, payable to Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar	500
St. Peter's Parochial School, payable to Rev. M. J. O'Farrell	4,500
Free School of St. Vincent de Paul, payable to Rev. A. Lafont	2,560
St. Joseph's Parish Male School, payable to Rev. Thos. Farrell	3,042
St. Joseph's Parish Female School, payable to Rev. Thomas Farrell	2,574
St. John's the Evangelist Free School for Girls, payable to Rev. James McMahon	2,500
St. Mary's Male School, payable to Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly	5,607
St. Mary's Female School, payable to Rev. E. J. O'Reilly	8,000
Parish School of the Holy Cross, payable to Mary Ellen Hope, (Sister Mary Helena)	3,000
German American Free School of St. Paul's Church, payable to Rev. Julius Ehrhardt	1,200
St. Alphonsus School, payable to Rev. Ferreol Girandy, Superior, &c.	3,000
St. Patrick's Cathedral School, payable to Rev. Wm. Starrs	7,384
Hebrew Free School No. 1, payable to Abraham Oettinger, President	2,003
Hebrew Free School No. 2, payable to Abraham Oettinger, President	992
Hebrew Free School No. 3, payable to Abraham Oettinger, President	1,150
Hebrew Free School No. 4, payable to Abraham Oettinger, President	1,170
Parish School of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, payable to Rev. Maximus Lemigruber	11,000
St. Bridget's Parochial School, payable to Rev. Thomas Mooney	13,000
St. James' Parochial Male School, payable to Bernard McFeely, Treasurer	6,900
St. James' Parochial Female School, payable to Bernard McFeely, Treasurer	5,900
School for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, payable to Mark Blumenthal, M. D., President, &c.	1,000
St. Theresa's Parochial School, payable to Rev. James Boyce	3,825
Transfiguration Free School, payable to Rev. Thomas Treanor	11,500
Male School of the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, payable to Rev. John Breen	3,174
St. Columbus Charity Week-day School, payable to Rev. Michael McAleur	5,750
New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, payable to Edward F. De Lancey, Treasurer, &c.	1,200
German American Free School, in connection with the German Evangelical Immanuel Lutheran Congregation, payable to Rev. L. Halfucauth	1,296
School of Our Lady's of Sorrows, payable to Rev. Bonaventure Frey	7,500
St. Joseph's Parish School of Manhattanville, payable to Rev. Anthony Kesseler	2,000
Free School of the New-York Turnverein, payable to Samuel D. Sewards, President	2,646
German and English Day-school of the German Reformed Church, payable to Balthaser Euler Clark, &c.	1,035
Free German School, payable to Joseph Kammerer, President	3,600
Parish School of the Church of the Redeemer, payable to Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector, &c.	1,000
Immaculate Conception School, payable to Jas. Kain, Treasurer, &c.	10,750
St. Nicholas School, payable to Joseph Brull and Joseph Hitz, Special Committee	4,500
The Free School attached to the Church of St. Boniface, payable to Rev. Mathew Nicot	1,500
St. Michael's Parochial School, payable to Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly	2,000
Schools of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society, viz.: The Bowery Industrial School and the Orphan Home School, payable to Dudley Field, Esq., President	3,000
German American School of the Nineteenth Ward, payable to Louis Saal, Trustee, &c.	2,700
The School of the Nativity, payable to Rev. Caleb Clapp	700
School of the Women's Prison Association and J. J. Hopper Home, payable to Mrs. J. M. Halstead, Treasurer	2,000
Parish School of the Epiphany, payable to Rev. R. L. Burtsell	1,000
St. Bartholomew Church School, payable to Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector	1,250
Parish School of the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, payable to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector	555
Parish School of Trinity Chapel, payable to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, &c.	834
Parish School of Trinity Chapel, payable to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, &c.	596
Parish School of St. Paul's Chapel, payable to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, &c.	844
Parish School of St. John's Chapel, payable to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, &c.	764
Polonies Talmud Torah School, payable to Albert Cardozo	500
Parochial School of St. Luke's Church, payable to Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rector, &c.	500
School of the Sheltering Arms, payable to Rev. Thos. M. Peters	900
School of St. Francis of Assisi, payable to Rev. Andrew Pfeifer	3,000
The Bethlehem Chapel School, &c., payable to Rev. Thos. M. Peters	770

I have given to the proper officer of each school, authorized by its application to receive such moneys, a certificate of the sum to which such school is entitled, duly signed by me, which will be presented to you for payment. Respectfully,

NATH'L JARVIS, JR., Distributing Officer.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Commission—Adoption of By-Laws.

The Commissioners having in charge the improving of Staten Island, or rather the redressing of "grievances and defects which act unfavorably to the prosperity of Staten Island," met at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, yesterday afternoon. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS presided. Of the ninety-four Commissioners the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Olmstead, Bradley, Brooks, Bowman, Hamilton, Heald, Wilcox, Wyatt, Cook, Ross, Morris, Martin, Miller, Prentice, Sexton, Simonton, Barnes, Westervelt, Clute and Shaw. Mr. OLMSTED read the report of the Committee on Organization. He prefaced the report with a few remarks in defense of the Committee, and of their desire to act for the best interests of all concerned. The report stated that Staten Island contained 40,000 square miles, and that it was in a depressed and unsatisfactory condition. The roads were bad, no drainage, the schools, lyceums, &c., inefficient. After a general rehersal of the present condition of things, a series of twelve by-laws were proposed.

On motion the report was accepted after some discussion between Messrs. BRADLEY, SIMONTON, PIERCE and WESTERVELT. The by-laws were then taken up and discussed *seriatum*. All were adopted, with more or less amendment. The first bye-law defines the officers of the Commission. The second the duties of the President. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth, the duties of the other officers. The seventh appoints an Auditing Committee. The eighth prohibits individuals from making contracts or disbursements without certain formalities. The ninth makes twenty-five a quorum. The tenth provides for an executive committee. The eleventh specifies the formalities necessary before presenting an act to the Legislature. The ninth also specifies the second Thursday in each month as the day of meeting. The twelfth states how the By-laws may be altered. An additional By-law was proposed by Mr. BRADLEY, to the effect that on the question as to the final passage of a measure, members should write their names with Yea or Nay. The last point was debated at length before the meeting adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Suicides and Sudden Deaths—Fatal Accidents and Serious Affrays—Burglaries and Thefts—Fires and Explosions—Cases in the Police Courts.

JOHN SMITH, of No. 97 Goerck-street, died yesterday from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the body, sustained on Saturday last at Hunter's Point in a row. A gang of rowdies were fighting about some trifling matter, and it is alleged that the deceased either took part or became accidentally involved in the fracas. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case thoroughly. No arrests have as yet been made.

JOHN BERNSTEIN, a German workman in MOLLER's sugar-house, at No. 83 Vandam-street, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 551 Greenwich-street, from the effects of severe burns in the legs, arms and face, sustained on the 3d inst. by his falling upon some hot plates near the furnace.

JACOB SCHIRMAN, a German, aged thirty-five, committed suicide, yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 203 East Houston-street, by hanging himself to a picture hook in the parlor wall. The body was found by the family at an early hour, and they summoned a Police officer, who cut down the body, but life was extinct. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

JOHN RABLEY, aged fifty, a native of Ireland, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries occasioned on the 31st ult. by his being run over by a Second-avenue car, as reported at the time. The inquest will be held today.

Miss ANN RILEY, aged twenty-three years, committed suicide yesterday at her residence No. 103 Third-avenue, by swallowing a dose of Prussic acid. She had been disappointed in a love affair, and became so despondent as to express herself tired of life, and accordingly she sought relief in death. Coroner SCHIRMER held the necessary inquest.

C. WILSON, aged twenty-four, of No. 126 Greenwich-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound sustained by him on board of a Staten Island ferry-boat nearly a month ago. The assailant was arrested at the time and held to bail by Justice HOGAN. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest at an early day.

EDWARD CIMMINS, aged eight years, died yesterday at his father's residence, in One Hundred and Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, from the effects of injuries sustained on Monday by falling from a cherry tree, causing concussion of the brain. An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN.

ALEXANDER BARBOT, aged forty-eight, a native of Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a dose of laudanum, in the liquor-store, No. 806 Eighth-avenue. He had been drinking for some time, and frequently spoke of suicide, though no attention was given to his words. His family reside in Philadelphia.

JAMES GORDON and CHARLES WILLIAMS were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. HIRAM B. FAULKNER, of No. 56 West Forty-fifth-street, testified that on the 5th inst. his premises were feloniously entered and a quantity of silverware, jewelry, and wearing apparel, valued at $1,185, was carried off. Detective FARLEY stated that he arrested the accused in the store of EDMUND M. HOUSEL, at No. 135 Spring-street, and that a portion of the stolen property was on the counter at the time. Neither GORDON, WILLIAMS, nor HOUSEL would admit that they knew anything of the property. He therefore arrested HOUSEL as the receiver of stolen goods, when GORDON confessed that he and WILLIAMS were endeavoring to sell it to HOUSEL. Subsequent search in HOUSEL's store revealed the presence of the remainder of Mr. FAULKNER's property, thus making a clear case of it. The Magistrate held all three of the accused for trial without bail.

PATRICK EAGAN, who had been arrested for a burglary up-town by Detective LYON, of the Tenth Ward, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING for final commitment, yesterday, when he confessed that he was the man who, with two others, entered the office of JOSEPH JACKSON, the pawnbroker, in Amity-street, on March 18. He was the one who dealt the blows that so nearly murdered Mr. JACKSON. The thieves stole a gold watch, a diamond pin, a gold match safe, valued at $14 30, and $200 in money. EAGAN was held for trial on that charge also.

At an early hour yesterday morning, three men entered the drug-store at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue, and stating they had been shot, requested that their wounds be dressed; but as they refused to give their names or any particulars of the affray in which they had been engaged, the apothecary refused to aid them, and they left. The fact of their visit was soon afterward reported to Patrolman CALDWELL, of the Twelfth Precinct, who made diligent inquiries, but could find no trace of the men nor learn of any disturbance having occurred in the neighborhood.

Yesterday morning WILLIAM MCGRATH, bartender in the saloon of MARK LANIGAN, No. 67 James-street, went into the cellar of the establishment, and striking a match the light came in contact with the fumes escaping from a barrel of "liquid safety gas." A serious explosion immediately followed. MCGRATH was terribly burned about the hands and face. One PATRICK DEMPSEY, who was in the store, was badly burned about the face, the flooring above was ripped up and the sidewalk so started as to endanger the building. LANIGAN himself was in the office at the rear of the store at the time, but escaped personal injury. His loss on stock is estimated at $800, which is covered by insurance in the Astor Insurance Company, and the building was so injured that $2,000 will be required for repairs. Both the injured men were taken to the Park Hospital. Capt. ALLAIRE immediately cleared the building of all occupants, and will keep it vacant until the wall is secured.

Early yesterday morning Capt. ROYAL GODDARD, of the barge *Fanny Germon*, lying at the foot of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, East River, reported at the Third Precinct Police station that four lines had just been stolen from the barge by a party in a boat, whom he suspected to be at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street. The official in charge of the Station-house sent one man out to capture the party. Officer BLANGLEY being selected for the arduous service. Presently he returned and reported that he had "surprised" three men at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, but it seemed that he also was surprised. The three men were in a boat, and BLANGLEY caught one of the two who jumped upon the dock, but failed to keep him, as the fellow slipped out of his coat and ran away with his companion, firing pistol shots, as he went, at BLANGLEY, none of which took effect. The man in the boat rowed off into the stream, and also escaped.

NATHAN TAUNENBAUM, of No. 416 East Ninth-street, has reported to Superintendent JOURDAN the loss of diamonds worth $6,000, under singular circumstances. He says he went into the dining saloon at No. 33 Chatham-street for a meal, and taking off his coat, hung it up on the rack behind him while he partook of refreshment. As he was doing so, two men sat down beside him and engaged him in conversation, being careful, however, to leave before he did. When he had finished eating, he took down and put on his coat, and then discovered that the diamonds had been removed. The detectives are investigating the matter.

EDWARD CLARY, a coal-cart driver, was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for having maliciously run into and upset, on Second-avenue, a light-top buggy which FREDERICK BRUCKMAN was driving. BRUCKMAN being seriously injured in the head, the prisoner was placed under $1,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, ROSA STEIGER, residing at No. 34 Chrystie-street, appeared in behalf of her husband, JOHN STEIGER, who was stabbed in the breast last Saturday by THOS. KERRIGAN. A physician's certificate was produced, stating that STEIGER was not in a dangerous condition. Justice LEDWITH committed the prisoner in default of $1,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

SAMUEL SUTTON was arraigned before Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, on the evening of the 8th of August, about 11 o'clock, fired a revolver at JOHN GARRISON, of No. 141 West Thirty-fifth-street, while he stood on the corner of that street and Seventh-avenue. The prisoner pleaded innocence of malice prepense, the pistol having accidentally exploded while in his hand. The complainant, who was slightly wounded in the neck, accused SUTTON of an intent to murder him, aleging jealousy to be the cause. The Justice held the prisoner for examination.

Jeff. Davis in the City.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, the former leader of the Confederates, is sojourning for a day or so at the New-York Hotel, having arrived yesterday at midday. Since his arrival Mr. DAVIS has been very retired, and only occupied with the reception of those friends who were advised of his presence. Among other prominent politicians who called upon the Ex-Confederate President was Ex-Surrogate GIDEON J. TUCKER. Mr. DAVIS sedulously avoids politics in his conversation, and is too old a diplomat not to turn leading questions on public matters in such a way as to offer a reply of a thoroughly general character. Personally, Mr. DAVIS appears no older than the year preceding the secession, when he was a United States Senator. His hair and beard are somewhat grizzled by time, but he has evidently gained in flesh, and has an appearance of general good health and vigor. Mr. DAVIS goes to Europe to bring back his family, and will return this Winter.

A Hotel Thief Arrested—Stolen Property Awaiting Identification.

JAMES THOMPSON, an ill-looking fellow, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of hotel-thieving. It appears that the prisoner engaged a room on Monday night, at the Park House, No. 9 Chatham-street, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was detected in the act of entering several rooms in the hotel. It was subsequently ascertained, after Officer BARR, of the Fourth Ward, had taken THOMPSON into custody, that he had climbed out of his window, and by means of a beam gained access to the window of room No. 30, in French's Hotel, where he secured a gold watch and four pearl studs of the value of $120, and $45 in the pocket-book belonging to Mr. HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON, of Lake City, Minn. He also entered room No. 42, occupied by JOHN H. KINNEY, where he stole a diamond pin valued at $100 and a small sum of money. All of Mr. WILLIAMSON's property was found in the possession of the prisoner, and on his complaint THOMPSON was fully committed without bail. Mr. KINNEY's diamond pin could not be found, but he identified one of the two-dollar bills found as his. The prisoner was also found in possession of a heavy hunting-cased gold watch, No. 6,420, G. E. MYLNE, London, maker; a lady's gold, open-faced watch, No. 6,844, HYDE & SON, London, makers, with a dog engraved on the inside cap near the keyhole, and a black rubber chain and brooch attached to it. There was also a magic silver-cased watch, HUBBARD BROS., Geneva; a number of silver coins, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, and a pair of mother-of-pearl studs, all of which may be seen and examined at the Fourth Ward Police Station in Pearl-street. The prisoner had in his possession a small revolver and a bottle of phosphorus. He would probably have escaped detection had he not gone into the room occupied by MARY CUNNINGHAM and MARY DONOHUE, the domestics employed by Mr. JOSEPH HALL, the proprietor of the Park House.

Music in Washington-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Fall in"..................Coats
2. Overture, "Le Roi d' Yvedot"..................Adam
3. Air, "O, ye Tears"..................Abt
4. Waltz, "Herbst Rosen"..................Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "Belisario"..................Donizetti
6. Galop, "The Chase"..................Budik
7. Selection, "Orphée aux Enfers"..................Offenbach
8. "Serenade"..................Abt

PART III.

9. Overture, "Tancred"..................Rossini
10. Waltze, "Marienklaenge"..................Strauss
11. Galop, "Schnellaenfer"..................Faust
12. March, "Commandeur"..................Schwaboda

Popular Airs.

Latest Census Returns.

The following returns of the census were made yesterday at the United States Marshal's office:

Enumerator.	District.	Ward.	Population.
James Campbell	15	8	1,710
C. Scheigler	23	17	4,560

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114	10 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 42¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..108	100 Adams Express... 68
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	100 do.......b. c. 67½
10,000 do.........111⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 93¾
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67, c.109¾	800 do........... 93⅝
45,000 do.......b3.109⅞	500 do.......b. c. 93⅜
10,000 do.........109⅞	20,000 N.Y.C. & H. Cfs. 89⅝
5,000 Tenn.St. 6s, ex c. 63	30,000 do.......b. c. 89¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.. 60¼	100 Erie Railway..... 21⅜
1,000 N. C. Old Bonds 49	300 Reading Railroad. 96⅜
1,000 N. C., Spec. Tax 24½	255 Morris & Essex... 89⅛
4,500 Va. St. 6s, ex c.. 59¾	242 do........... 89¼
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 90½	550 L. S. & M. So...... 91⅛
2,000 S. Carolina 6s... 82	400 do........ 91⅜
11,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..107	20 do......... 91¼
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83... 91	1,000 do.......b. c. 91⅜
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d... 93	300 do........b3 91⅝
20,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 82⅞	100 Mich. Cen......b. c.119
20,000 do....... 82½	100 Chi. & N. W....... 82
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 93	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 85½
1,000 C. & R.I. & P. 7s 96½	15 do........ 85
16,000 N. J. Cen., new.100½	100 Cl. & Pitts., b.c.. c.107
1,000 Chi. & Alt. I. B. 93½	100 New-Jersey Cen.. 102
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 86	700 Chicago & R. I.... 113⅞
1,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.102½	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 60
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 80¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 76¾
1,000 do........ 80⅞	100 do........... 76⅞
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 66	60 Chicago & Alton..117
10 Man. & Mer. Bk..100	200 Ohio & Mississippi 33¾
200 Canton Company.. 62	100 Col., C. & I. C..... 17⅞
10 Del. & Hud. Canal.120	200 do.......... 17¾
300 West. Union Tel.. 34½	90 do.......... 17½
300 Pacific Mail....... 39	100 H. & S. Jo. Pf., b. c.110
800 do.......b. c. 38½	300 Tol., W. & W.. b. c. 49⅞

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..114⅝	$3,000 C., R. I. & P.R., 7s............ 96½
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅞	
10,000 do........s3.112⅞	10 Bk. of North Am.110
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.c.111⅛	12 Fourth Nat. Bk...107½
5,000 do.........111¼	100 West'n U. Tel..... 34½
25,000 do......s60.110½	200 Pacific Mail...... 38¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, 83......109¾	10 United States Ex. 43¼ 10 Adams Ex...... 68½
40,000 do......b3.109⅞	500 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 94
50,000 do.........109⅞	100 do..bet. call. 93⅞
5,000 do.........s3.110	50 do.......... 94
25,000 do.........110	10,000 N.Y.C.& H.Cer. bet. call...... 89¾
20,000 do......b3.110	
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......109⅞	400 Erie.........s15. 21¾ 200 do.......... 21¾
12,000 do........s3.110	100 L. S. & M. So...b3. 91⅝
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅞	50 do........ 91¾
11,000 do..........110	100 Ill. Cent........132½
10,000 do......b3.107⅞	100 N. J. Cent.......102⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..107⅞	100 do.......b30.102⅝
50,000 do.........109⅞	15 do........102½
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c 60¾	11 do........102⅝
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new Jan. & July. 71½	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 49⅞ 100 D., L. & W. bet. c.105½
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos.. Iss. 90	19 P., Ft.W.& C. G'd. 93¼ 10 do.......... 93¾
1,000 M. & Es., 2d M. 94	

TUESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The decline of three per cent. in Gold, noticed yesterday on the Prussian success of last Saturday, was fully established this forenoon, although at one time there was some inclination in the Gold Room to act upon the calculation that the French armies would accept another battle before Metz. The highest figures of the market up to 3 o'clock were 118⅛@118⅝ ₱ cent.; the lowest, 117⅞@118 ₱ cent. The speculation shows no decided strength or confidence in reaction after so decided a fall, and this, perhaps, is not to be wondered at in the absence of military news from the Rhenish frontier. It is also to be remarked that the private telegrams from Paris this forenoon reflect increased financial distrust in the French Capital, as shown in the anxiety to convert Bank of France obligations into Gold, or else to transfer the money at any reasonable sacrifice to London. The rate of English Exchange had gone up to 25 francs 60 centimes to the £ sterling, which is equivalent to a premium of four ₱ cent. We learn in addition, through private sources, that investments are being made in Paris in United States 5-20s at par, counting five francs to the dollar, after the price had fallen, on the declaration of War, to 90 ₱ cent. This fact, whether construed as a preference to our United States 5-20s over other means of employment or not, is important as an index to the prevailing anxiety to turn money into any reasonably safe channel, rather than attempt its conversion into Gold at the Bank of France, or to leave it in the French Funds. We hear of no important Gold engagements for the steamers sailing to-morrow. The Bankers are inclined to wait further War developments from the other side before remitting largely of Gold at the going rates. The opinion seems prevalent on the Street that the great fights are over for the present, and that some intervention or overture of good offices will soon be made by the other Great Powers of Europe. None of the rumors of Austrian or Italian help for France are believed. The rates of Exchange are dull on London at 109½ for 60 days, and 110½ short sight.

In the afternoon there was increased weakness in Gold, the sales running down to 117½ ₱ cent., but as no authentic news was found to justify this additional decline, the price returned to 118@118¼ ₱ cent. The Bulls in the Gold Room gave currency to a rumor that Gold shipments would be very actively renewed by the Liverpool steamers sailing to-morrow. On inquiry we find that the engagements thus far amount to $1,200,000 or $1,500,000.

On the Stock Exchange there was a strong feeling again shown on the Public Funds and in the Railway Stocks, and in the latter, prices were even higher after the Boards than on the official list of sales. The Stocks of the New-York Central and Lake Shore Roads were especially firm in demand, and advanced as the business of the day progressed. New-York Central rose to 94½ ₱ cent. and Lake Shore to 92⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central Scrip advanced to 90@90¼, and North-west Preferred Stock to 85¾ ₱ cent. The other Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading were steadily on the advance, though not in the same proportion as the Stocks just mentioned. The Public Funds rose to 110 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and the other 5-20s sold in about the same proportion. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were quoted at 114½ ₱ cent. and the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s at 107⅞ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109
American Gold Coin	118¼	118¼
Bills on London at sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60¼
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅝	94½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	90¼
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113¾
North-western Common	81	82¼
North-western Preferred	85	85¾
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39
St. Paul Preferred	76⅝	77½
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60½
Lake Shore	91	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33¾
New-Jersey Central	101½	102
Toledo and Wabash	48⅝	50¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Gold receipts	$640,317 09
Gold payments	57,300 48
Gold balance	69,237,952 11
Currency receipts	3,229,764 86
Currency payments	3,033,734 65
Currency balance	15,084,791 85
Customs	587,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......114¾	5-20 coup., '67......110
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......114¾	5-20 coup., '68......110
5-20 coup., '62......112¾	10-40 reg......104¾
5-20 coup., '64......111⅛	10-40 coup......107⅞
5-20 coup., '65......111⅜	6s Currency......111⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......109⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup...... 63	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886...101
Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 60¼	Ill. Canal bds., 1870...100
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.. 60¾	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877......100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 59	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879......100
Georgia 6s............ 82¼	Ill. War Loan......100
Georgia 7s, new bds... 90¼	Indiana 5 ₱ ct......100
N. Car. 6s, old...... 48½	Mich. 6 ₱ ct.'78...... 97
N. Car. 6s, new b's.... 25	Mich. 6 ₱ ct.'83...... 97
N. Car. Spec. Tax...... 24½	Mich. 7 ₱ ct.'78...... 99
S. Car. 6s............ 81	Mich. 7 ₱ ct......100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct. 70	N. Y. Reg'd B't'y L'n.107
Missouri 6s............ 90	N. Y. coup. B't'y L'n.107
La. 6s............ 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
La. new bds............ 66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
La. 6s, Levee bds...... 67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Conn. 6s............100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
R. I. 6s............100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Alabama 8s............ 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881...100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 91	Tol.,W.&W.C.,S.F. 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 88	Gt. West. 1st M., '88.. 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '75...... 99	Gt. West. 2d M., '93... 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76 99	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., '90 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.. 99	Chic., R. I. & Pac...... 96
Erie 1st M., Ext...... 97	Morris & Es. 2d M...... 93½
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79.... 92	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...... 98
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83.... 90	N. J. Cen. 2d M......100½
Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1st '77 85	N. J. Cen. New Bs......100
Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85..100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st M.100
Harlem 1st M......101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M... 90
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs......100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M. 75
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs...... 92½	Chic. & Alton S. F...... 99
C.,Bur.& Q.8₱c.1st M.109	Chic. & Alton 1st M...100
Pac.R.7s,Guar.by Mo. 95	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 93½
Cen. Pac. Bs...... 85½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 96
Union Pac. 1st Bs 82½	St. Louis & I. M. Bs... 86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70......110	Mil. & St. P. 1st M., 88.100
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf. 83	Mil. & St. P. 1st M...... 92
Chic. & N. W. 1st M... 93	Col., Chic.& Ind.1st M. 80¾
Con. 7 ₱ c., Conv'le.... 89¾	Col.,Chic.& Ind. 2d M. 66
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...107½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84
Lack. & Western Bs... 95	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 80
Del., Lack. & W.1st M. 100	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d M. 63¾
Tol.&Wab.1st M.,Ext. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......138	Importers'&Traders'.152
Mechanics'......134	Manuf. & Merchants'.109
Union......124	Central National......103
America......145	Ninth National......109
City......205	Tenth National......127
Phenix......108	Oriental......160
Tradesmen's......150	Gold Exchange...... 61
Seventh Ward......108	Bars.'& Brokers' Ass.100
State of New-York...112	Del. & Hud. Canal Co...119½
Commerce......122½	Maryland Coal Co...... 18
American Exchange..113¾	Canton Co., Baltimore 62
Chatham......167	Consol. Coal of Md...... 26
Bank of N. America..109	Cumb. Coal & Iron...... 30
Hanover......105	Western Union Tel... 34½
Irving......117	Quicksilver Mining... 5
Citizens'......130	Mariposa Mining...... 5
People's......140	Mariposa Preferred.. 9¾
East River......114	Adams Express...... 67½
Market......124	Wells-Fargo Express. 13½
Nassau......107	Wells-Fargo Scrip.... 2¾
Shoe and Leather....168	American Express.... 42½
Continental......96	Merch. Union Exp.... 13½

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,758,742.

The State Treasurer of Michigan being desirous of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the outstanding Bonds of that State.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST.
ALABAMA.
STATE EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,
For sale on favorable terms by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.
NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.
For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.
We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.
Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	96
Cotton, bales	538	Pork, bbls.	134
Eggs, bbls.	341	Lard, pkgs.	55
Flour, bbls.	12,511	Butter, pkgs.	933
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Cheese, pkgs.	6,729
Corn-meal, bags	120	Rice, pkgs.	40
Wheat, bushels	119,652	Stearine, pkgs.	68
Corn, bushels	43,912	Starch, pkgs.	685
Oats, bushels	59,612	Spelter, slabs	592
Beans, bushels	56	Tobacco, hhds.	89
Barley, bushels	450	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	256
Malt, bushels	480	Whisky, bbls.	488
Peas, bushels	883	Wool, bales	682
Hops, bales	18	Oil-cake, pkgs.	293
Leather, sides	5,486		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Monitor*, for Bristol—440 bbls. Resin, 21,400 bushels Wheat.

By the schr. *Star of the East*, for Queenstown—6,737 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kate Smith*, for Antwerp—2,655 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Odela*, for Barcelona—300 bbls. Petroleum, 1,630 cases Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in demand and quoted steady at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet at 35c.@37c., for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after at fairly supported prices for the choicer qualities, but at easier rates for most other kinds.

CANDLES—Have been selling only in job lots at unaltered figures.

CEMENT—Has been quiet at $1 80@$1 85 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at previous quotations.

COCOA—Has been in light demand at former figures.

COFFEE—No business of moment has been transacted in this line since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The week's receipts of Rio, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 18,798 bags; sales of Rio and Santos, 18,218 bags; stock in first hands here, 83,211 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 117,154 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair cargoes, 10c.@10¼c.; good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in first hands.	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At Mobile	1,000
At Baltimore	28,943
At New-York	83,211
Grand total	117,154

COTTON—Has been very quiet and somewhat irregular in price for prompt delivery, sales having been reported of only 586 bales, including 563 bales to spinners and 23 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted, and 1,600 bales have been disposed of, including 700 bales basis Low Middling, August, 17½c.@17¾c.; 200 bales do., September, 16½c.; 400 bales do., October, 16¼c.; 200 bales do., November, 16¼c.; 100 bales do., December, 16¼c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14¾	15	15¼
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	17	17¼
Low Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19¼
Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20¼
Good Middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,898
Receipts last week	8,567
Receipts the preceding week	10,875
Receipts since Sept. 1	743,123
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	422,176
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more call for the leading articles at about former rates.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quiet since our last at from 75c.@85c., ₱ lb.

FISH—There has not been much movement in this line. Mackerel has been in most request. Prices have been quoted generally steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, and quoted a shade off in price. The offerings have been rather heavier, particularly of the lower grades, in which the depression has been most apparent. Exporters have been buying very reservedly. Some 2,000 bbls. very good Extra Western were reported as having been taken for shipment at $6 50 ₱ bbl., but this was considered an extreme rate. For really good brands of Extra State there were bids reported of $6 25, while most holders were claiming as high as $6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50; good to very choice do. at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40@$6 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 40
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 15@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping grades	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at about former prices; sales reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 45 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 45@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request, ranging from $5 50@$7 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl; sales of 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $5 25@$6 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 165 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 70@$6 30
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 30@ 7 45
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 45@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 25@28 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quoted about steady in price, but have been inactive.

FRUIT—A moderate call has been noted for the leading articles within our former range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ box; 80 bbls. Currants at 12c.@12½c., and small lots of Citron at 46c. ₱ lb. New Prunes have been held at 13c., gold, ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, opening with more steadiness, under reports of an improvement in Liverpool and depress in the ocean freight market here, but closing heavily and in favor of buyers, influenced, in part, by the decline in gold and renewed weakness in the foreign exchanges, as also by the later and less favorable Liverpool telegrams. The inquiry has been mainly from export buyers, and for soft to prime No. 2 Spring at $1 33@$1 35½, in store and afloat, for sound Milwaukee, the latter rate for a choice boat-load; $1 33 for prime Racine in store, and $1 25@$1 28 for soft Chicago, ₱ bushel. There has been some call noted for the inferior grades of Spring, chiefly at $1 17 for No. 3, and $1 10 for Rejected, though several odd lots were placed at other figures within our range. Amber and White Wheat has been in light request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 56½, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part soft, at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 35½ for boat-loads poor to prime Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 33@$1 35½ for sailing vessel grades in store and afloat, and $1 21@$1 29 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 18; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 56½; new Amber Tennessee at $1 60 and White California at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and less confident demand at reduced and irregular prices. A few loads of sound new Mixed Western were sold early at 95c.; one or two later at 94c.; and at the close the best bid was 93c. for prime, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 89c.@95c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western; $1@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern; $1 03@$1 10 for White do., and 85c.@88c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive since our last on a basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley rules very quiet at about former rates. Barley-malt has been lightly dealt in at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State, and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and have been in quite moderate demand at much lower, and at the close, very irregular prices. Early in the day part of a load of Mixed Western was placed at 55c., but near the close there were sales reported at 53c., and further offerings, partly on speculative account, at the same rate, and even at 52½c. ₱ bushel, without finding buyers. The market closed very heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,500 bushels, at 51c.@55c. for poor to choice Mixed Western; 63c.@67c. for fair to choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 21,400 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 6,737 bushels Wheat for Queenstown.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at about previous figures.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very sparingly sought after, and prices have been tending downward.

HIDES—Have been very dull since our last, at about previous figures. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22¾c.@23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, selected. Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at from 10c.@25c., for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 128 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair supply and moderate request on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been freely sought after at strong and buoyant prices. Prime Buenos Ayres Middle and Over-weight stock has been offered very sparingly and has been in most urgent request. Oak Sole has been salable and firm. Rough Leather has been quoted steadier, on a fair trade call. We quote sole: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak, Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak, Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak, Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union, Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in less demand at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been offered more freely and has been in quite moderate request at generally less firm prices, though in the instance of Dressed Boards, which are wanted, more steadiness is noted. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $59@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$59; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $99@$124.

METALS—Copper has been in fair demand and rather firmer in price; 250,000 lbs. Ingot have been sold at from 20c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. A moderate call has been noted for Iron at about steady rates; sales 350 tons Scotch Pig at $34 for Eglinton, $35 for Glengarnock, and $35@$35 25 for Gartsherrie; also, 300 tons old double-headed Rails at $40, gold, ₱ ton. Pig-lead has been firm, but not active; 50 tons were sold on private terms. Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at former figures. Tin has been quoted generally rather stronger for Pig and Plate, though English has been exceptionally heavy, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales 500 boxes Coke Plate, 14x20, at $7 62½, 500 boxes Charcoal do. (a prime brand) at $9, gold, ₱ box, and 5 tons English at 32c., now quoted at 32¼c.@32½c., gold, ₱ lb. Straits Tin is firmer, under more favorable foreign advices, and is quoted at 36½c., gold, and Banca at 38c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The business in this line has been in a jobbing way at less buoyant prices, including New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for at somewhat steadier prices; 1,500 bbls. strained have been sold at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet, having been held above the views of buyers, on the basis of $3 for Wilmington, ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine has been in less urgent request, at essentially unchanged rates; 190 bbls. have been sold, in lots, at 39c.@39½c., chiefly at 39c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Wilmington Tar, $2 75@$3. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very slack demand, as a rule, on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 33; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive-oil at $1 35; Menhaden at 40c.@45c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c., ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market opened with a further improvement in tone, on lighter offerings, and prices were quoted stronger; but the later negotiations were on a less firm basis, holders having shown renewed eagerness to sell at the going rates; while the depression in gold tended to check the export inquiry, particularly for Refined. Crude, in bulk, was quoted up to 12c., and some job lots were said to have been placed at this figure; but, later, the inquiry was less urgent, and freer offerings were noted, in some instances as low as 11½c., ₱ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, was in some request at about 15¼c., but was generally held at 16c. ₱ gallon and no important transactions were reported. At the Creek, Crude, in bulk, was in more demand for early and forward delivery; and at the Upper Road, there were bids of $2 75, with as much as $3 asked; on the Lower Road, up to $3 was bid, and $3 15@$3 25 asked, ₱ bbl., early in the day; but toward the close the offerings were increased, and prices were quoted lower and irregular. Some 7,500 bbls. were reported sold for forward delivery on private terms. Refined Oil has been fairly active, opening at advanced prices, but closing heavily and quoted generally ½c.@¾c. off the extreme figures of the day. Sales have been reported here of 500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 24½c.; 4,500 bbls. do., August, mostly last half, at 23¾c.@23¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., early September, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, chiefly at 24c.; 3,500 bbls. do., for early delivery, at 22¾c.@23c.; 8,000 bbls. do., August, part last half, at 23½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., September to November delivery, at 23½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, on private terms. The export clearances, since our last, have been 300 bbls. and 1,630 cases for Barcelona. Refined Oil in cases has been in limited demand, quotations ranging from 28c.@30c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been very dull at about 8¾c.@9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 2,655 bbls. for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly, but has been in very limited request. Sales have been reported since our last of 230 bbls., all told, at $29 75@$30, chiefly at $30 for Western Mess; $31 50@$32 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50@$30 50 for Thin Mess and $$29 50@$29 62½ for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in light demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 75 pkgs. at 12½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24½c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 15¾c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard continues very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 290 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City, and 16½c.@16⅞c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tcs. prime Steam, September delivery, at 16½c. Beef has been moderately sought, and sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very dull at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for Indian Mess; $38 50 for Extra City Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue nominal at from $19@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in less demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 933 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 6,729 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail, thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	34@35
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	30@33
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	30@32
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	30@33
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	26@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@11

RICE—Has been quiet, but held very firmly. Carolina, $8 75@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 12½@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request at uniform rates.

SALTPETRE—Some 500 bags Crude have been sold, to arrive, at 9½c., gold, ₱ lb. Market firm.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand and quoted at about $2 25, gold, ₱ bushel; 1,000 bags have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet but steady.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 31c.@34c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Continues in request, including Castile at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after at former rates.

SUGARS—The market has been quite dull for raw, which have been quoted weak and difficult of sale, unless at a fraction reduction from late rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 615 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¾c. to 11⅛c., and 70 boxes Havana, part at 10c., ₱ lb. The stock in first hands this morning, was 97,350 hhds., 115,443 boxes, and 471,909 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak and nominal at 9¼c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at 12⅝c.@14c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. at 9½c.@10½c. for Inferior to Choice, chiefly at 10c. for Prime, showing an easier market; 29,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@18½c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light request, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been very little call for any description, though prices have been quoted about steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 220 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@13c.; 85 cases Seed Leaf at 20c.@55c.; and 150 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 05, ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium do., 9¾c.@11¼c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@31c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@22c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; Average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 16c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and Medium, 18c.@31c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand and weak in prices. Sales, 270 bbls., chiefly at 99c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 488 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has not shown much animation since our last. Grain room for British ports has been quoted lower, yet has not been in much request at the reduced rates. Petroleum vessels, chiefly of medium size, have been in exceptionally good demand at fairly-supported figures. For Liverpool there were taken, by steam, 10,000 bushels of Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon and 70 tcs. Beef, on private terms. For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, part at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Oxide Zinc at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, an American bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and another, with 2,500 bbls. do., reported on private terms. For a Baltic port, a Norwegian bark, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Mediterranean ports, a bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, a brig with 1,500 bbls. do., and another with 1,200 bbls. do. on private terms. For a Spanish port, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, of 1,500 bbls. capacity, now at Boston, to load with Spirits Turpentine at Wilmington, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

No fighting was reported, yesterday, up to 1 o'clock this morning. From the dispatches received the situation is as follows: The French Army at Metz is reorganizing and preparing to march to Vosges to defend the passages. The corps of Gen. FAILLY is the rallying point of the forces, and it is said MCMAHON is in communication with him; and the Prussians are concentrating in force in front of Metz. The Emperor held a consultation with Marshal BAZAINE yesterday morning. Gen. CHANGARNIER arrived at Metz on Monday night, and had an interview with NAPOLEON. Gen. TROCHU has entered upon the duties of his position as Major-General. Whether Gen. LEBOEUF will have a command or not is as yet uncertain. BAZAINE has 130,000 men at Metz, MCMAHON 50,000 men at St. Averne, and CANROBERT 50,000 at Nancy. A dispatch from Carlsrhue states that Strasbourg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussians. The garrison of the city is composed of only 7,000. An advance of the Prussian right from Saar-louis and Treves is also reported, and it is supposed that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is in command.

The King of Bavaria has made a report in detail of the battle of Woerth, which will be found in our dispatches. An official dispatch, dated from Hamburg on Monday morning is also given, in which it is stated that after the battle the French artillery endeavored to make a stand at Niederboun, but the town was taken by the Bavarians. The retreat was then continued toward Bitsche. The road is strewn with dead and wounded. At Reichshofen the French stores and four cannon were captured. On Monday morning the Prussians occupied Haguenau, which was evacuated by the enemy. The German troops now hold both banks of the Saar, having occupied Sarreguemines and Forbach after but little resistance. The French loss in Saturday's fight as stated in a Berlin dispatch, was 5,000, dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. The German loss was 3,500 dead and wounded. King WILLIAM passed through Neustadt on Monday, and received a perfect ovation. Speeches were made by BISMARCK, VON ROON and others. The River Elbe has been closed, a small passage only being left open for steamer traffic.

The French Corps Legislatif met yesterday. An order of the day directed against the Ministry was proposed soon after assembling and adopted by a large majority. OLLIVIER asked for the suspension of the sitting for a few minutes. An immense uprising is reported in Paris to repel the Prussians. Three millions of men, it is stated, are ready to be armed, and every effort to organize them is being put forth. Two councils of the Ministry were held yesterday. Trouble was anticipated yesterday from the working men's societies, and the necessary precautions were taken to prevent a demonstration; none, however, was made. The Departments of Cote d'Or, Saone et Loire, Ain and Rhone are declared in a state of siege. The work upon the fortifications of Paris is proceeding with dis patch, and great preparations for defense are everywhere visible. Letters from Paris, received in London, state that citizens, in defiance of martial law, continue to assemble in the streets to discuss the war. Measures are being taken by the Ministry not only to suppress all popular demonstrations, but also all journals counseling the formation of a national committee to conduct the war, or advising any course in opposition to the Government.

EDMOND ABOUT, in a letter from the field, bitterly condemns NAPOLEON'S mismanagement. Twenty days, he says, were lost in useless marching and countermarching, and the surprise at Weissenburg was caused from the want of due precautions being taken. The London *Times* ascribes the disaster to the obstinacy of the Emperor and his refusal to listen to sound military advice. The *Pall Mall Gazette* claims to have intelligence through private sources, that the feeling in Paris is such that the Empire in any event is doomed. The experiment of a Provisional Government, it adds, is already talked of, and the Orleanists, through Gens. CHANGARNIER and TROCHU are in the ascendant. Imperialists, it is reported, are leaving France, and the Empress EUGENIE is, it is said, preparing for flight. Dispatches from both London and Paris indicate that Italy will aid France. Austria, it is reported, is at present controlled by Russia, and by promises is kept quiet *pro tempore*.

GENERAL.

Several deaths from yellow fever in the vicinity of the "Lazzaretto" in Philadelphia have occurred. The infection was brought from Kingston, Jamaica, in the bark *Home*. Some anxiety is felt, but the deaths thus far have been confined to those who have been connected with the vessel named.

The auction which was to have taken place at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, of the property in Dutchess County belonging to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, was prevented, an injunction being served upon the Sheriff.

P. J. CLAFLIN, chief clerk in the Post-office at Albany, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of stealing letters.

Casualties as follows are reported to have occurred on Monday: At Hyde Park, Mass., a woman was run over on the Providence Railroad and so mutilated that she could not be identified. A Philadelphian, WM. BARKESTON, fell from the third story of an engine-house and was killed. At Wakefield, Mass., a man named SKEERY, overcome by the heat, fell from a scaffold and was also killed. And at Boston, one JOHN GRIFFIN, aged sixty years, while unloading a schooner, fell from the wharf, and, striking his head against a boat, fractured his skull and died soon after.

At Lewiston, Me., yesterday, the thermometer stood 100 in the shade. The day was the hottest of the season in that section.

KIRK, of North Carolina, was on Monday served with writs of habeas corpus, issued by Judge BROOKS, and ordered to bring his prisoners to Salisbury. His reply to the writs was that he should not act until advised by Gov. HOLDEN. Twelve more arrests were made in Alamance County, on Monday, by Lieut.-Col. BERGEN, of KIRK'S command. TURNER, the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has been taken to Yanceyville, and is now in prison.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., confirms the report, as published yesterday, of the result of the recent election in the State. The figures are the same as those sent from Wilmington yesterday.

The Coroners inquest in the matter of the Nathan murder, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court-room. There was a numerous attendance, as on previous days, and several ladies were present. The most notable witness was Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN, whose straightforward delivery and calm demeanor won for him the favor of many who listened to his story. The housekeeper, ANN KELLY, was also examined. Beside these, Detectives BENNETT and FARLEY, Police Capt. BURDEN and Mr. JULIUS J. LYON were on the stand. Nothing new was elicited, and the inquest was finally adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

The Brooklyn yachts set out on their annual cruise yesterday, and the craft of the New-York Club start today for a similar round of sport. Several races are to take place, for which Mr. ASHBURY has offered prizes.

The opening of the annual camp-meeting at Sing Sing took place yesterday.

The Atlantic and Mutual Base-ball Clubs played the second game of their series at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, the latter winning by a score of 9 to 7.

The fourth annual regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club took place yesterday. The contesting boats were of three classes. The winners were the *Mary J. Tweed*, the *Bella* and the *J. D. Perrin*. Sloops only were entered.

The Situation.

We may expect to hear at any moment of the capture of Strasbourg by the Prussians. It is quite evident that the French garrison can never hold out against the force which is marching upon it. At Metz, however, the contest will be more severe. The Emperor has returned to that point, and has had long consultations with Marshal BAZAINE. The troops available for the defense of Metz and Nancy do not seem to exceed 230,000, a force utterly inadequate to the task, unless the old boast of the French should turn out to be well founded,—namely, that a handful of men could hold Metz against a vast army. Meanwhile, the movement of the Prussians upon Mulhausen appears to indicate a formidable invasion of France at a point where fewer obstacles would have to be encountered.

The mistake which was fatal to NAPOLEON was evidently delay. It appears from the letters of our correspondents that the Prussians fully expected to be attacked a fortnight ago, and were much surprised at the French Generals losing their opportunity. The movement of the Prussian Armies at the close of last week seems to have taken their foes completely by surprise. NAPOLEON will have good cause to remember the result of his procrastination to the last day of his life.

In Paris all is excitement and agitation. The first act of the Corps Legislatif was to pass a vote adverse to the Ministry. This seems to have astonished M. OLLIVIER, for the Deputies have shown no sign of being opposed to the policy which culminated in a declaration of war. They approved of the course taken by the Emperor, and did as much to force on the war as NAPOLEON himself—refusing even to listen to M. THIERS' protest against it. The general feeling in the French capital is unquestionably one of eagerness to retrieve the evil fortunes of the day. But this very sentiment may be ominous for the Emperor. To him will be ascribed the disasters which have befallen the national arms. The substitution of Marshal BAZAINE for Gen. MCMAHON may not appease the irritation of the people. These are the hours when NAPOLEON'S faith in his "star" must be well nigh dead. Even the Pope turns his back upon him. "God will provide for me," His Holiness is reported to have said, when he was told that the Imperial forces would be withdrawn from Rome—"May I never see the French troops again!" But whatever may become of the Emperor, it is impossible to suppose that the French people will consent to peace until calamity after calamity has convinced them that they have found an enemy against whom they cannot contend.

The Prospect in New-York.

The Democrats profess to be confident of their ability to achieve another victory in this State. They affect absolute certainty. But they carefully abstain from stating the grounds of their confidence. They are sure that the Republicans will be defeated, but are not inclined to tell why. It is the old game of brag, played with less than the usual adroitness.

We do not pretend to have prophetic knowledge upon the subject. The Democrats may win, or they may not. This, however, seems clear—the preponderance of probabilities is on the side of Republican victory. If the Democrats succeed, it will be because the Republicans nominate weak and objectionable candidates, or because, in other respects, they fail to profit by the opportunities before them.

There are several causes of Democratic weakness, every one of which may, by proper management, be converted into sources of Republican strength. The chance of securing an honest election in this City, under the law recently enacted by Congress, is one obvious Republican advantage. The State has been controlled by the City, and the City has in turn been controlled by Democratic frauds. Fraudulent majorities have wrought all the mischief. By proper exertion, however, these frauds may now be prevented. Voting may be confined to those who are entitled to vote. The army of repeaters must retire before the law. Ballot-box stuffing, heretofore practiced with impunity, will hereafter be attended with unpleasant risks. These, then, are so many Republican gains. With energetic management, and a good platform and a good ticket, they will go far toward enabling Republicans to regain their rightful hold upon the City, and victory here means the success of the State ticket.

The Democratic dissensions furnish another advantage. The strife between Tammany and the Young Democracy rages more fiercely than ever. Tammany contrived to carry its points last Spring at Albany, but those who assailed it then assail it now. There has been no reconciliation—no abatement of hostility on either side—no relinquishment of pretensions that are irreconcilable. Here, at any rate, we shall have two Democratic tickets. Tammany will be compelled to defend itself against the disaffected Democracy, who, though too weak to achieve the success of their own ticket, whatever it may be, are quite strong enough to give the Tammany managers a very serious blow. The fact that the division exists, and that the quarrel which occasioned it grows more bitter every day, is a consideration which may be fairly included in an estimate of the chances of Democratic defeat.

It is more than likely, too, that the Democrats will lose the German vote. Until now they have largely relied upon the aid of naturalized citizens, but this aid, in its old compact form, is available no longer. Our City Germans find themselves betrayed upon the Sunday lager-beer question. The Democrats secured their votes last time by promising such a modification of the liquor law as should be acceptable to them. That promise has not been fulfilled. The new law is little less obnoxious than the old one, and thousands of Germans will resent the bad faith of which they now loudly complain. Another and a still more potent influence is at work. The Franco-Prussian war has tested Democratic sympathies, and they are on the side of France. They have no word of cheer for the Germans—not a syllable that indicates appreciation of the potent influences that lie at the root of German unity. The circumstance is bringing the mass of our Teutonic citizens to the conclusion which some among them long since reached—that the aspirations which animate European peoples struggling for liberty, and the purposes which animate the partisan Democracy of the United States, have nothing in common. The first effect of this discovery will be seen in the transfer of the German vote from the Democrats to the Republicans in this State. The strength to be thus acquired by the Republicans, coupled with other palpable indications of Democratic loss, forbids doubt or despondency in regard to the verdict to be pronounced in November.

Our Sea-Coast Defenses.

In a country with such an extent of sea-coast as ours, especially one that contains so many important maritime towns, a complete and continuous system of fortification is necessary for protection from naval attacks in case of war. Accordingly we find, running all along the coast, from Maine to Florida, and from the lower peninsula of California to Alaska, a system of forts, more or less formidable, according to the size and importance of the point to be protected. There are in and about the harbor of New-York, the most important point on the line, nine or ten fortifications and detached works, some of them still in the process of construction, which, when all are completed, will make the City as nearly secure from attacks by a hostile fleet as is practicable. These forts, and our sea-coast defenses generally, being intended as permanent works, are built of solid masonry. Many of them, however, are flanked and reinforced with detached works and water batteries, where earth is mainly relied upon to stop hostile shot, thus to a great extent combining the advantages of earth and masonry.

Before the rebellion, FLOYD, the then Secretary of War, sent as many heavy guns as possible to the South, so that at the outbreak of hostilities many of the larger Northern forts were almost entirely without ordnance. Fort Schuyler, near Throgg's Neck, for instance, which mounts over two hundred guns, had then scarcely a dozen in position. The entrance to our harbor in that direction, however, is now protected by two extensive works—the second on Willet's Point—and this advance in the work of sea-coast defense, may be taken as a sample of what is doing elsewhere. The corps of engineers to whom the charge of all our fortifications is intrusted, is composed of the ablest scientific officers of the army, who are fully equal to the requirements of their position.

The introduction of heavy ordnance, and the experiences of the rebellion, have done so much to alter the ideas of military men on the subject of fortification, that it is impossible to see what will be their ultimate result. The experiments which have been made at Fortress Monroe and Fort Delaware here, and at Shoeburyness in England, with iron-clad casemates and stout iron shields, tend to show the inadequacy of our present methods of construction, but they do not furnish data enough to indicate the best substitute. Our fortifications have all been built in conformity with what were considered the best military models at the time of their erection, and our engineers are alive to the importance of obtaining all the light which additional experiments may throw on the subject. A board of distinguished engineer officers is now in Europe to examine the best military works of the Continent, and to obtain from them any valuable hints they may offer. The breaking out of the war between France and Prussia will probably facilitate the work of these officers. Even though engineers express grave doubts as to the power of masonry works to resist the assaults of modern artillery, still, when we remember how long Fort Sumter withstood the attacks of our iron-clads, after all its walls seemed crumbling to ruins, we shall not be inclined to lose all faith in granite walls, even should they be without shields of iron. A work which served to keep back such vessels as we had before Charleston, would seem to be of decided practical value, although in the eye of military science it may be but a dismantled wreck.

While in the matter of construction there is still some uncertainty, we are on a much better footing as regards heavy artillery for the armament of forts. Our system of heavy ordnance is as perfect as that of any other country, and we lead the world in the construction of pieces of large calibre. At Fort Hamilton there is a battery of fifteen-inch guns, and also one monster twenty-inch, which, we are assured, can throw a heavier weight of metal to a greater distance than any similar number of guns, not of the same make, anywhere else on the face of the globe. A change seems likely to be made in the common system of barbette mounting—that is, firing over an earthen parapet—for heavy guns at least, by the substitution of a carriage which will admit of the depression of the gun for loading. It is a laborious process to load a large gun, and if the cannoneer is exposed to the enemy's fire while so engaged, the result is a damaging loss of gunners. To obviate this difficulty, the English have adopted the Moncrieff carriage, and as this subject is now being studied here, we may hope shortly to be able to have a system of barbette mounting for heavy guns suited to the peculiar needs of our forts and coast. Enough, however, has been said to show that we have a good system of sea-coast defense, and that the officers having this matter in charge are constantly engaged in constructing, improving, and strengthening the works that have already been begun.

Changarnier at Metz.

When the declaration of war was made in the French Legislative Chamber, it was stated that Right, Left and Central sections ceased to exist, and from that moment the Deputies became united by the common name of Frenchmen. That a transformation equally sudden and complete has come over the broader political divisions of the nation, finds an additional proof in the newly-tendered adhesion of Gen. CHANGARNIER. For eighteen years the old soldier has remained stubbornly in exile, grimly watching from Brussels the course of events, in which his political principles and his seventy-seven years seemed alike to forbid him participating. The man who, in 1848, was called "the third power in the State;" who, ere the close of the short-lived Republic, came to be designated as "the sword of the Assembly," and whom Bourbons and Orleanists were willing to regard as the future dictator, was, equally with Gen. CAVAIGNAC, a species of rival to the Prince-President. Thus it happened that one of the first acts of NAPOLEON, on the eve of the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, 1851, was to arrest the Ex-War Minister of the Assembly, and place him beyond the possibility of doing harm, in the prison of Mazas.

The meeting at Metz of the Emperor and the almost octogenarian General, which today's dispatches record, will furnish a picturesque episode for the pen of the future historian. The old soldier may have lived in the hope of finding the extremity of NAPOLEON III. the opportunity of the grandsons of LOUIS PHILIPPE. He may have dreamed of becoming the MONK of another CHARLES, in the person of the Count of PARIS, and of seeing a Bonapartist Empire end once more in a constitutional monarchy. But if he loved NAPOLEON less, he loved France more, and when the soil of his native country is once more pressed by the armed heel of the invader, he forgets everything but the single fact that he is a Frenchman, and hastens to place his talents and his life at the disposal of the man who wields the destinies of the nation in its hour of peril. CHANGARNIER emerges from exile upon a Europe which has almost forgotten him, and but dimly remembers the crisis of blood which he and his troops averted from Paris. But while he has been watching the current, LOUIS NAPOLEON has floated with it, and has done more, perhaps, than any other man living, to shape the course of European history during the last twenty years. Whichever way it may be regarded, it is a singular destiny which brings the General whom the Prince-President treated so cruelly to the aid of the baffled and dispirited Emperor, and which bids fair to bring the fickle and impressionable soldiers of France once more under the influence of the Orleanist Commander in Algiers.

Herod as a Policeman.

In crime, as in other things, Boston enjoys a proud pre-eminence of originality over all her sister cities. The exploit, recently performed in her harbor, of rescuing a drowning man in order to rob him, and then thrusting him back to drown, is quite unparalleled in ingenuity, and we trust, for the credit of human nature, will remain so. Even the children of the "Hub" are precocious in villainy. Only the other day a tender ruffian of eight vicious Summers was arrested for housebreaking. Ordinarily, such rapid development of wickedness would appall the stoutest nerves. But Boston policemen are distinguished by a vigor and determination as great as the depravity of her dangerous classes. Officer CLAYTON proved equal to the emergency. Alone and unaided as he was, he boldly seized the youthful desperado and proceeded to carry him off to jail. But his vile associates were on the alert, and almost immediately a ferocious mob of yelling infants surrounded the officer, intent upon a rescue. The heroic CLAYTON, even in this dreadful crisis, never flinched. Clinging resolutely to his prisoner, he drew his revolver, and with four well-directed shots laid as many of his murderous assailants low. When we add that the wretches thus deservedly punished, ranged in age from three to six years, it will be seen not only how steeped in vice Boston is getting to be, but from what a pressing danger Officer CLAYTON'S nerve and quickness delivered him.

New-York has the reputation of being a very wicked City, but we have not yet attained to such a depth of lawlessness that even our babies turn burglars and rioters, and require to be shot down in the streets. To be sure, some years ago, a keen Police Superintendent found it necessary to arrest a number of Hebrew children, who, under pretense of celebrating the festival of the Purim, were going about in masks, doubtless meditating the most fiendish designs against the public peace and safety; but that degree of severity was sufficient. Unruly infancy was awed into submission, and it was not found necessary to shoot or hang any of the conspirators. Perhaps if Officer CLAYTON had been at the head of our Police, we should have had a different tale to tell. We envy Boston its possession of a constable, who combines the discretion of Dogberry with the resolution of Herod. We have not yet heard of his promotion, but we trust that he will be rewarded according to his deserts. If Boston has any appreciation of merit, he will be promoted as high as Haman.

Briefly, but explicitly, the circular issued by the Republican State Committee, in reference to the Convention to be held next month, sets forth the ground of the party's hopes and confidence. Accepting recent federal legislation as a guarantee against the repetition of frauds which have enabled the Democrats to control the Metropolis, and through the Metropolis the State, the Committee sees in the prospect of harmony and zeal among Republicans a pledge of victory. We trust that the Committee do not overstate the case when they add that "the spirit of concession and conciliation is everywhere apparent." If, as they allege, all are indeed "inspired by a common purpose," the redemption of the State will not be difficult. It remains for the voters to make assurance doubly sure by sending to the Convention only the "sagacious, zealous, and patriotic." If such men do frame the platform and select the candidates, we shall have a brilliant and successful campaign.

* * *

The resolution of the Senate, requesting information in relation to the importation of Chinese coolies into this country, has elicited from the State Department a very satisfactory explanation. Mr. FISH shows that the statute forbidding the transportation hither of Chinese under contracts which for a time interfere with their freedom of action, and which are an essential part of the coolie system, offers no impediment to the free and voluntary emigration of Chinese. The Consul at the port of embarkation is required to investigate the action of each emigrant, and to certify that he comes voluntarily. The Consul at Hong Kong, referring to Chinese brought by the Arkansas River Valley Immigration Company,—the first party of emigrants who came direct from China to the East coast of the United States,—declares that they "were not only willing but anxious to go," and that they left with a full knowledge of their position and prospects. As the result of a full investigation, the Secretary of State reports that he is "not aware that any coolies are being imported into the United States in the sense in which the word 'coolies' appears to be used in the statute."

* * *

For the sake of the Republicans of Georgia and the Republican Party throughout the country, it is to be hoped that there will be no attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce any particular interpretation of those clauses of the Georgia act which relate to the term of local officers and the holding of a State election. That those clauses admit of differences in construction, there can be no doubt. The fact was made apparent by speeches of Senators and Representatives during the closing hours of the session. There was an implied understanding in both Chambers that the differences should be left for the decision in a Georgia Court. We sustained this view at the time, as we had previously sustained Gov. BULLOCK, on the ground that he had no desire to take any technical advantage of the letter of the law to prolong his retention of office. These points entered into the controversy in Congress, and any attempt now to pursue a different course would be a violation of faith. The Attorney-General, if he would bring peace to his State and credit to his party, will leave the settlement of controverted questions to the local Court, where alone they can be satisfactorily adjusted.

* * *

The Sectarian School fund reappears in our columns once more,—let us hope for the last time. The indignation excited by the appropriation itself, as well as by the manner in which it was foisted upon the community, frightened even the Democrats, who were its authors. In the last session, therefore, many of them acquiesced in its abrogation. It was urged, however, that in reliance upon the continuance of aid, arrangements had been entered into by several of the sectarian schools which could not be justly interfered with. Hence the renewal of the appropriation for this year. Of its distribution, we publish this morning full particulars. The amount is the same, $220,000, but the list of schools exhibits a large increase over the number which shared the sum last year. The proportion received by the Roman Catholics falls little short of $160,000. We cannot doubt that the increase in the number of schools so assisted is a direct result of the legislative grant—a fact which indicates the danger to the common schools arising from any legislative recognition of the sectarian principle.

* * *

It is high time that decisive measures were taken to repress the lively gentlemen who turn picnics into scenes of riot and bloodshed. There were two of these festive gatherings in the outskirts of this City on Saturday, and both were disgraced by gross violence. One at Newark, on Monday, ended in the same way. Even the yacht-race, on the same day, could not pass off without an outbreak of rowdyism. It is time that the law took some slight cognizance of these outrages, but it is at present asleep. Sometimes a few arrests are made; two or three rowdies are brought before a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate and fined. But the fine is cheerfully paid, as it is a very low price for the diversion indulged in. A sharp term of imprisonment would answer the purpose better.

"The Disasters of France."

Under this heading the *Tribune*, yesterday, published the following:

> "The *Tribune* is the only newspaper in the United States fully represented by special correspondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals; and is the only paper receiving full special dispatches. Thus far the *Tribune* dispatches have been used in an imperfect form by the New-York *Herald*, *World*, TIMES and *Sun*. They were so used yesterday by the New-York *Herald* and *Sun*."

Why it should be reckoned one of the disasters of France that the *Tribune* is the "only newspaper" having correspondents at the seat of war, it would perhaps puzzle Mr. HORACE GREELEY himself, if he were here, to explain. The fact would be a disaster for the American public if it were true, because all the "news" published by the *Tribune* consists of the opinions of Red Republican circles in Paris or "Leicester-square"—or it may be somewhere in the neighborhood of City Hall Park.

The *Tribune* "special dispatches," which historians will have to include among the disasters of France, are not "special" at all. They are nearly all contained in the London *Daily News*—and as the London *Daily News* is the poorest and least enterprising of all journals extant, and is supposed to be on its last legs, it is quite clear that what it publishes cannot be of very much consequence to anybody.

For that reason we decline every day to print the *Tribune* dispatches. Since the war began, we have published about a dozen lines from them, for which we have paid a proportion of the price of the whole dispatch containing those lines. The bulk of the "news" over which the *Tribune* cackles so noisily, consists of mere tittle-tattle picked up at street corners, and might just as well be concocted in New-York. The correspondence we have already published from St. Avold, Forbach, Metz, Coblentz, Cologne, and other points, although not to be included among the "disasters of France," shows how much foundation there is for the assurance of the *Tribune* that it is the only paper having special correspondents abroad.

WASHINGTON.

United States Protectorate Over San Domingo—Its Extent and Object—The President's Views on the Georgia Election this Fall—The Army Reduction Act—Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Grants—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—By referring to the San Domingo treaties, which were printed in the columns of the TIMES in January last, it will be found that one clause in the Annexation treaty provided for a protectorate against intervention, pending the ratification of the treaty. This was meant to prevent organized revolutionary movements proceeding from Haytian territory. The treaty for the lease of Samana Bay also contains a similar provision. This latter treaty still awaits final action. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported adversely upon it, but the Senate did not act, and the period for its ratification has since been extended by the two Governments. Whatever measure of protection is now extended is in pursuance of that treaty. There is no other basis. The fact may positively be stated that no protection of any kind is extended to San Domingo except what is legitimately conferred under the provisions of the treaty for the lease of Samana Bay, the ratification of which, as has already been stated, is still pending.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Some of the papers of Georgia are comforting themselves and their supporters with the assertion that the President is against an election this Fall in that State; but it can be affirmed in the most positive terms that this is not his view. The matter was talked over when he was here last Friday, and he expressed a decided opinion that the law and public policy alike require an election in November for members of the Legislature, as well as for members of Congress. In this opinion he is sustained by most if not all the members of his Cabinet. Neither the President nor the Attorney-General has given the least encouragement to those who attempted to enlist them on the side of party intrigue to defeat an election, and he and at least a majority of the Cabinet regard the effort to ignore this election as a gross outrage. In fact, it cannot be ascertained on careful inquiry, that any member dissents from the views expressed by the President. It is not impossible that he may give a direct expression to his opinion when he returns from St. Louis, and in any event, it is believed the question at issue must come before the Attorney-General.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The work of reducing the number of army officers, in accordance with the provisions of the new Army act, is well begun. The names of some long absent from their commands have been dropped from the rolls. A good many have already resigned on one year's pay, and more have indicated a purpose to do so. Assignments of supernumeraries to vacancies and duty are being made. The retired list is to be increased by 120, and about that number have applied to be retired. Those not retiring by right of long service, are to be examined, and retirement will probably be refused to some of those who have made application. Steps have been taken to get lists of those whom the Department commanders think ought to be mustered out for incompetency. These are to go before a board, which will not be appointed for some weeks yet. The required reduction in the rank and file will be made in due season, mostly by the expiration of the term of service of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers.

LAND GRANTS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Office has written an opinion upon that clause of the Army bill which allows all persons who served honorably for three months in the army or navy during the late war, to enter, free, 160 acres of the land now held along the lines of land grant railroads, at $2 50 per acre. The course to be pursued by applicants is the same as under the existing Homestead law, except that a special form of affidavit, setting forth military service, is required. The requirements of the law regarding settlement and cultivation are named in this class of entries as in all others. Proper forms to meet the new applications are to be forwarded at once to registers and receivers.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War will leave for Iowa within a week, probably on Friday. He is to deliver an address before the soldiers at Des Moines on the 31st inst., and he and Gen. DYER will look at Rock Island Arsenal and some other military points. He expects to be gone four or five weeks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OBSERVATION OF STORMS.

A commencement has been made of the observation of storms, to be reported by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed as non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duty of observing and reporting storms by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and the sea-board. The character of the observations to be taken at different stations throughout the country, and meteorological reports to be made, renders the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed, interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be interesting hereafter. The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as will permit time for study. The pay and allowances will afford a sufficiently liberal support. The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to examination. Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, at Washington, D. C.

MR. SEWARD'S TRIP TO JAPAN.

Secretary ROBESON, in conversation today on the subject of Mr. SEWARD'S trip to China and Japan, said it was not true, as published, that the free use of a United States vessel of the Asiatic fleet will be tendered to him for his traveling purposes. There is no authority for thus using vessels of the navy. Our officers have been instructed, however, to extend to Mr. SEWARD every attention and facility consistent with the interests of the service.

THE ALASKA FUR TRADE.

Acting Secretary RICHARDSON has given directions that for the present season the Alaska Commercial Company be allowed only to take one-half the number of fur seals from the Islands of St. George and St. Paul's, being 37,500 from St. George and 12,500 from St. Paul's. As there is only two months left of the present season, the rental of the islands has been proportionately reduced.

CHANGING CLEARANCES.

The recent decision of the Treasury Department, that vessels arriving in the waters of the United States cannot change their clearance papers, has been a subject of correspondence between the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of the Port of New-York, the result of which is, that, after a careful re-examination of the question by the Solicitor, BANFIELD, the Assistant Secretary has responded that the former decision will be adhered to by the Department.

THE GREEK BISHOP OF ALASKA.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia, sanctioning the report of the Holy Synod, has appointed the Archimandrate JOHN, Archbishop of the Aleutian Isles, of Alaska. The diocese of the new Bishop includes the whole of the United States, but it is not yet decided whether his residence will be in New-York, San Francisco or New-Archangel. The Bishop is thirty one years old, and has been eight years in orders. He is highly spoken of for learning and character.

THE INDIANS.

A Fight in Montana—The Sioux Attack the Crows—Arrival of Piegans at Fort Benton.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 8.—A report from the Crow Agency, on the Yellowstone River, says the Sioux attacked the Crows on the hunting-grounds, driving them into the Agency, where they claim the protection of the Government. There are some seventy lodges of Sioux on the river, about seventy miles from the Agency, and one thousand lodges at old Fort C. F. Smith. They have burned the grass behind them, and are driving the game ahead. Col. BAKER will defend the Mission Crows, who will undoubtedly come over into Gallatin Valley if followed by the Sioux. What the latter may do then it is hard to tell.

A large party of Piegan Indians have just arrived here. They appear to be nearly all drunk.

Discovery of the Murderers of a Bohemian Family—Shocking Barbarity—Reward for the Capture of the Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In May last a Bohemian family named BRABANTY was murdered by Indians on Niobrara River, on the boundary between Nebraska and Dakota. The Indians crossed the river into Nebraska and attacked BRABANTY, who, with his wife and children, (a boy and girl,) were at work in the field. Coming suddenly on them they shot the wife, the ball passing through her left thigh, killed the boy and stole the girl, carrying her away. They then recrossed the river to the Seneca Reservation, and at night made a raid on Seneca camp, carrying away ten horses and other property. Today the War Department informs the Indian Bureau in regard to the names, tribes and camping-grounds of the Indians who committed this deed of blood and robbery, and reports that RUNNING ANTELOPE, a chief of considerable influence at the Grand River Agency, says he has been told, and believes the act was committed by a party of eight or more Minnecoujuss, a band of Sioux, led by THUNDER RING, who is encamped on Powder River.

ANOTHER TRACE OF THE PARTY.

Information from the Crow Creek Agency concerning the same matter, states that LITTLE PHEASANT, a Lower Brule chief, and THE-ONE-WHO-EATS-LIKE-A-BEAR, of the Two-Kettle band of Sioux, report that in the Fall of 1869 a party of about twelve Minnecoujues left their band in the vicinity of Black Hills for the purpose of committing depredations on the settlers of the Platte River. Returning in the Spring, previous to their raid on the Platte, they made an attempt to steal horses in the vicinity of Fort C. F. Smith, but were repulsed by the whites, and one of their number, ONE FEATHER, was killed in a skirmish. The brothers and relatives of ONE FEATHER composed the party that murdered the Bohemian family. The same band was not long since camped on the Big Cheyenne River, in the region of the Black Hills.

REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE.

On the request of Gen. HANCOCK, Capt. W. H FRENCH, Indian Agent of the Crow Creek Agency, offered ten ponies, or five American horses, to any Indian, or Indians, who will arrest one or more of the parties implicated, or give such information as will enable any military commander to effect their arrest. Several Indians have already started from the Crow Creek Agency on the track of the murderers.

Camp-Meeting at Sing Sing—Opening Exercises.

The annual camp-meeting at Sing Sing commenced, yesterday, under favorable auspices. The grounds, consisting of a beautiful grove, covering eight acres of land, are most admirably adapted for camp-meeting purposes. Since camps were inaugurated here in 1832, the grounds have been greatly improved. They are now under-drained and covered with sand, so as to form a hard, smooth and dry surface. A new tank of large size has been purchased and placed in a convenient position, and this is now kept full of clear, cold water, pumped from a never-failing spring located in the ravine 100 feet below, on the north side of the ground, and about one-eighth of a mile distant.

The grounds are lighted up at nights with gasoline lamps, which are considered a great improvement upon the former arrangements. About 300 tents have been already erected, some of them by private families; but mostly by the Camp-meeting Committee, who rent them out for the meeting. All the tents erected have been engaged, but there is still a limited space left for those who can furnish their own tents. The work of putting up the tents commenced about a month ago, and has since steadily progressed.

A number of families took up their abode on the camp ground upward of two weeks ago, and have since been enjoying the grateful shade and invigorating breezes.

On Sunday last religious exercises were held by the families who had taken up their quarters on the ground. Rev. Mr. APPLEGATE, of the New-York Home Mission, preached in the forenoon. At 2 o'clock P. M. about 250 children assembled, amused themselves, and entertained their parents and friends by singing, reading, &c.

At 4 o'clock ESTHER WEEKS, the celebrated Quakeress, who resides some ten miles from Sing Sing, delivered one of her peculiar and interesting addresses.

The regular camp-meeting exercises commenced at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, when Rev. WM. C. SMITH, pastor of the Jane-street, New-York, Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a sermon, at the close of which prayer-meetings were held in the prayer-meeting tents. Rev. URIAH MESSOTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth-street, New-York, preached last evening. Sermons will be preached at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7½ P. M. each day, and prayer-meetings before and after each sermon. A bell will be rung at 5½ A. M. for the people to rise, and then again at 10 o'clock at night to close religious exercises and retire. No visitors will be admitted within the inclosure on the Sabbath. The religious services on Sunday will be conducted entirely by those who arrive prior to closing the gates on Saturday night.

The following churches are already represented, viz.:

Allen-street, New-York, Rev. Mr. McAllister; Second-street, New-York, Rev. Mr. Brown; Norfolk-street, Rev. John Parker; Seventeenth-street, Rev. Mr. Willetts; Jane-street, Rev. Wm. C. Smith; Duane Church, Rev. Alex. McLean; Bedford street, Rev. John Cookman; Seventh-street, Rev. Mr. Bachman; John-street, Rev. Mr. Weed; St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. Ridgeway; Forsyth-street, Rev. John Roach; Twenty-seventh-street, Rev. Mr. Searles; Willett-street, Rev. Mr. Haugh; Forty-fourth-street, Rev. Uriah Messoter; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (Harlem,) Rev. Mr. Corey; Second-avenue, Harlem, Rev. Mr. Steele; Eighteenth-street, New-York, Rev. M. Camp Crawford, D. D.; Forty-third-street, New-York, Rev. Mr. Hermann; Yonkers, Rev. Francis Bottome; Sing Sing, Rev. John Moley; Dobb's Ferry, Rev. L. W. Walsworth; Mount Vernon, Rev. Mr. Carrol.

Bishop JANES and Rev. Dr. KYNETTE, of Philadelphia, are expected to preach on Sunday, and PHILIP PHILLIPS, the vocalist, has promised to attend.

Among the families who are occupying cottages or tents on the camp grounds, are the following: John McLean, New-York; George K. Carroll, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., New-York; Egbert Rhinehardt, New-York; Theodore DeCamp, New-York; Rev. Mr. Miley, Sing Sing; Rev. Mr. Thompson, Sing Sing; Rev. Charles Applegate, New-York; Sudlow family, New-York, (ten tents;) Henry Roberts, New-York; Daniel Roberts, New-York; Ebenezer Brown, New-York; Wm. Foster, New-York; Thos. Gallagher, New-York; A. H. Bremell, New-York; Rev. W. H. Ferris, D. D., Presiding Elder, Sing Sing; Rev. Wm. C. Smith, New-York; Rev. J. P. Hermance, New-York; Rev. M. De Camp Crawford, D. D., New-York; Wm. H. McDermott, New-York; Thomas Sherwood, New-York; Wm. Pollard, New-York; Stephen Baker, New-York, and about 200 others.

Personal.

Jefferson Davis is at the New-York Hotel. Judge Parker, of Albany; Lord Wodehouse, of England and Lieut. Commander Chadwick, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Goodwin, of Arizona; Col. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; D. N. Stanton, of Boston, and Rev. J. Berg, Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Rev. Dr. Angus and Rev. Thos. Aveling, of London, are at the Everett House. Hon. A. H. Laflin, M.C., Herkimer, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Dimick, United States Army; Hon. W. Graham, Middletown, N. Y., and E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y., are at the Astor House. Col. Hutchings, of Maryland, is at the New-York Hotel. Lieut. Commander Ludlow, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Prussians Besieging Strasbourg--An Early Surrender Probable.

Advance of the Right Wing of the Prussian Army.

Present Situation and Reorganization of the French Army at Metz.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Noisy and Tumultuous Meeting of the Corps Legislatif.

Interview of Gen. Changarnier, the Orleanist, With Napoleon.

Important Rumors--Strasbourg Reported Surrounded by Prussian Troops--Its Surrender Probable--Advance of the Right Wing of the Prussian Army.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--A dispatch from Carlsrhue states that Strasbourg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussian troops, mostly from South Germany. The city must surrender, as the garrison is composed of only 7,000.

An advance of the Prussian right, from Saarlouis and Treves, has commenced. It is supposed that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is in command.

Strasbourg is a strongly fortified city of France, on its eastern frontier. It is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it, and retained possession till the reign of CLOVIS, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the sixth century it changed its ancient name of Argentoratum for that of Strasbourg, and in the beginning of the tenth century became subject to the Emperors of Germany. In 1681 it became permanently united to France. Strasbourg is the birthplace of Marshal KELLERMAN, Gen. KLEBER and of PIERRE SCHOEFFER. The fortified city is of triangular form, inclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks and entered by seven gates. At its eastern extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by VAUBAN, and, by means of sluices, the adjacent country may be laid under water. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, a hippodrome, numerous gardens and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A. D. 504, and the choir built by CHARLEMAGNE, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the tenth, but not finished till the fifteenth century, with a spire 466 feet in height. The building has a remarkable astronomical clock. There are, also, many other important public buildings. Strasbourg is a Bishop's See, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, &c. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, North Italy, and all the west of Continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety. A railroad to Paris has been completed. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basle, Rotterdam and London. It is now the capital of the Department of the Bas Rhin, as it formerly was of the Department of Alsace. It is on the west bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (in Baden) by a bridge of boats. Population in 1861, 82,014.--ED. TIMES.]

ANOTHER RUMOR.

LONDON, Aug. 9--Evening.--A rumor has reached here that the Prussians are in Mulhausen, 61 miles South-west of Strasbourg.

[Mülhausen, or Mulhouse on the French maps, is situated on the River Ill, in the Department of the Upper Rhine, sixty-one miles south of Strasbourg, and on the railway running from that city to Basle, Switzerland. It is about twelve miles from the Baden frontier. It is divided into the old and new town, the former of which is built on an island in the river, and is reached by four bridges. The new town, to the south-east of the old town, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone and Rhine Canal, which has a capacious basin at this point. Mulhouse ranks as one of the most important towns of France. It was for many centuries the capital of a small republic of the Swiss Confederation, but in 1798 it became incorporated with France. The population in 1852 was about 30,000.--ED. TIMES.]

The Situation at Metz--Reorganization of the Army--McMahon and Failly in Communication--Movements of Gen. Changarnier.

METZ, Aug. 8, Evening, via PARIS, Aug. 9.--The army is concentrating to march to the Vosges and defend the passages. The night is calm. There has been no engagement today.

LONDON, Aug. 9--3½ P. M.--The army at Metz is still undergoing thorough reorganization.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--The following report was telegraphed from Metz yesterday at 10¼ A. M.:

M'MAHON'S POSITION.

The corps of Gen. FAILLY, which was not engaged in the recent actions, is the rallying point of the army. It has not been disturbed. Marshal MCMAHON has executed the movements prescribed for him. There has been no engagement today. The proclamation of the Ministers is received with enthusiasm. Gen. FAILLY is in communication with Marshal MCMAHON. The *morale* of the army is excellent. There has been no fighting since the 7th. In the battle of Froschwiller 140,000 of the enemy attacked 33,000 men under MCMAHON.

GEN. CHANGARNIER.

Le Volontaire says Gen. CHANGARNIER, as soon as he heard of the affair at Weissenburg, telegraphed, asking for a command. Gen. CHANGARNIER left his residence, this morning, to go to seek a command at head-quarters. Thousands of people accompanied him to the railway.

Additional Advices from Metz--Important Prussian Movement--Enthusiasm Among the French Troops.

METZ, Aug. 9--8 A. M.--No engagement has yet taken place. The circular of the Empress has had a good effect here. The place is being completely armed. There was great excitement here last night in consequence of the arrest of some Prussian spies. It is reported the Prussians are crossing into France at Belfort; and also that they intend crossing Belgian territory. This, however, is considered doubtful.

METZ, Aug. 9--2 P. M.--The Emperor went this morning to the head-quarters of Marshal BAZAINE. Gen. DE CAEN has been placed at the head of the Third Corps. The Emperor has received a warm greeting from the population and troops, who are all eager to renew the struggle.

Official Dispatches from Metz--The Prussians in Front of the City--Arrival of Changarnier--The French Forces and their Commanders.

METZ, Aug. 9--8½ A. M.--The enemy is in a large measure concentrated in front of Metz. Marshal BAZAINE has direction of operations. The corps of Gen. FROSSARD has retired in good order on Metz. All has been quiet during the night. The Emperor has just gone to the general head-quarters of Marshal BAZAINE.

GEN. CHANGARNIER AND NAPOLEON.

METZ, Aug. 9--10 P. M.--Gen. CHANGARNIER has arrived here. He was conducted from the railway station to the Prefecture by an honorable citizen of the town. The General was in civilian's dress. He was immediately taken into the presence of the Emperor. Public opinion here receives with favor the advent of Gen. CHANGARNIER. After his audience here with the Emperor, the General appeared much pleased. Two ordnance officers waited on him to his hotel.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--Authentic advices from France show that Marshal BAZAINE, the Commander-in-Chief, has 130,000 men at Metz, MCMAHON 50,000 at St. Averne, and CANROBERT 50,000 at Nancy. Gen. TROCHU has entered upon the duties of Major-General of the army. It is not known whether Marshal LEBOEUF will have any command.

Great Uprising in Paris to Expel the Invading Forces--The Army to be Strengthened--Departments Declared in a State of Siege--Measures Being Taken to Defend Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said, officially, that 2,000,000 of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number 1,000,000. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

The *Patrie* says the Government calls upon all former officers and soldiers having served in the armies of France, to take grades in regiments of volunteers or of the Garde Mobile, which are to go to the front immediately. This request has been greeted enthusiastically, and numbers are responding to the call. There have been two councils of the Ministry today.

THREATENED DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

The *Patrie* also says it was rumored the Bourse would be closed today at noon. Nothing of the sort has taken place. There have been no disturbances. The authorities, having been warned that the International Society of Working Men intended to make demonstrations, took precautions to prevent them which would have been effectual, if any outbreak was really contemplated.

DEPARTMENTS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following notices and decrees: The Departments of Cote d' Or. Saone et Loir, Ain and Rhone, are declared in a state of siege. The Minister of the Interior has taken measures to have dispatches bulletined at the Bourse and Mayoralty houses.

THE DEFENDERS OF PARIS.

A decree relative to the incorporation in the ranks of the National Home Guard of all citizens between the ages of thirty and forty years, who do not already belong to some of the military organizations, convokes all chiefs of corps and prescribes measures for the immediate completion of the rearmament of the Guard with guns altered to breech-loaders. In sections where the National Guard has not heretofore been organized, chiefs of battalions have already been appointed, and, thanks to the efficiency of the measures taken, the organization of the National Guard will soon extend to every part of France. In the Department of the Seine, where that organization is strongest, it has already given proof of devotion and patriotism which cannot be changed by the circumstances through which we are passing. Last night posters were distributed over the city, inviting citizens between the ages of thirty and forty to present themselves within three days at the Mayoralty houses for enrollment in the National Guard. As soon as the enrollment is completed the distribution of arms will commence.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

On the demand of the Minister of War, the Prefect of the Seine this morning charged the engineers of the municipal service with the execution of the plans for strengthening the fortifications of Paris. The service will be organized at once and divided between three chief engineers and eleven assistants. Each chief will be in charge of an arrondissement. The Prefect commits the chief supervision of the entire work to Inspector-General ALPHAND. At 2 o'clock yesterday the direction of the service, in the presence of the Generals and Colonels directors of the fortifications, opened negotiations with the most considerable contractors of Paris. These contractors declared they would make no conditions, but placed their fortunes, their personal services, their material and their experience at the disposal of the authorities for the defense of Paris. The officials and engineers at once took possession of the work-shops offered by the contractors.

Meeting of the Corps Legislatif--The Ministry Defied at the First Vote--Exciting Scenes in the Streets of Paris at the Opening.

PARIS, Aug. 9--Evening.--The Corps Legislatif met today. An order of the day directed against the Ministry was proposed by Deputy CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, and was adopted by a large majority. M. OLLIVIER asked for the suspension of the sitting for a few minutes.

The *Liberté* publishes the following account of the scene today about the hall of the Corps Legislatif: At 1 o'clock groups formed before the hall, which grew greater, at every moment, and soon there were more than 10,000 persons assembled. The people were calm and unarmed. There were, however, shouts from time to time of "A bas la Prusse!" and "Vive France!" Deputy FERRY, who appeared, was received with shouts, and commenced an address as follows: "Friends, be calm." At that moment Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS arrived. The officers of the National Guard and others surrounded him. Then there were loud cries, "Vive CHANGARNIER" and "Vive France." The crowd was increasing all the while, and shouts were heard of "Vive ROCHEFORT" from the electors of Belleville, who had come to the scene to make a demonstration in his favor. At 2 o'clock troops of the line were ranged around the Hall, as was also a squadron of cavalry. They were received by the crowd there with cries of "To the frontier." "To the frontier!" Circulation was stopped on the bridge leading from the hall, and the Commissary of Police made the legal summons for the people to disperse. The cavalry at once broke into a trot along the streets, and the crowd withdrew, still shouting. At a later hour a detachment of Grenadiers of the Guard came came up, led by a General of Division, and were received by the crowd with shouts of "To the frontier!"

Detailed Report of the Legislative Session in Paris Yesterday--Ollivier's Speech--The Other Proceedings.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--The session of the Corps Legislatif opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, M. SCHNEIDER presiding. As soon as the formalities of the opening were over, M. OLLIVIER addressed the House as follows:

MESSIEURS: The Emperor, in his proclamation, told you if circumstances should prove unfavorable, the Empress would call you to her. We have not waited until the situation was compromised before calling you. [Interruptions.]

M. FAVRE exclaimed: "This is too audacious!"

M. OLLIVIER continued: We call you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remain unvanquished. Our citadels, our natural defenses, and our munitions are intact. We ask you to aid us in organizing the National Guard.

Deputy PERE--All sacrifices without you.

M. OLLIVIER resumed: We are all prepared. We can arm 45,000 men. Paris and the Departments which are threatened are in a state of siege. Prussia hopes to add to her own advantages by our intestine troubles, but her expectations will not be realized. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety. Now, Messieurs, one word. It were unpatriotic at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us, doubt us, we shall not answer, except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chamber is not with us, [ironical laughs and interruptions,] it is wanting in the performance of its first duty. Let us not lose time in discussion. This I beg, as perhaps this is the last time I shall mount this tribune. Make no more speeches. Send us away, if you deem it best.

Shouts from the Left of "Yes, yes."

Deputy DOUMOULIN interrupts, proposing that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on Gen. TROCHER.

JULES FAVRE demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs.

PAUL DE CASSAIGNAC said that if he was a Minister he would send before a Council-of-War, men sustaining such a proposition. A scene of great violence here ensued between the members, PICARD asking that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the Ministers and the members of the left continually demanding calls to order.

CASSAIGNAC, temporarily presiding, refused to accede to these demands, saying that violence on one part would only produce violence on the other.

Finally, M. OLLIVIER, after great effort to make himself heard in the confusion, said, "Some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot."

Duke DE GRAMMONT exclaimed, "They all ought to be."

At this expression, Deputy ESTALCELM rushed toward Duke de GRAMONT, shaking his fist in his face.

Deputy FERRY also leaves his seat and threatens the Duke, and the members of the Right rush from their seats and interfere to restore order. The President put on his hat, in the midst of the confusion the session was temporarily suspended.

M. JULES FARVE, on resumption of the session, demanded the immediate consideration of his proposal, but it was refused by a vote of 190 to 53.

M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS then proposed an order of the day, declaring that the Chamber, desirous of insuring energy in the national defense, passed to the order of the day.

M. OLLIVIER refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the Ministry on its passage.

But the order was adopted, and at the request of M. OLLIVIER a recess was taken, that he might withdraw and consult with his colleagues.

Mr. OLLIVIER returned after a brief absence, and mounting the tribune, said: In the presence of the vote of the Chamber, the Ministry has given its collective resignation to the Empress Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that Gen. PALIKAO has been charged with the duty of forming a new Ministry. [Applause.] As for us, we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from the present moment our successors, whatever misfortunes they may encounter, will have our support.

After this declaration, the Chamber separated in great agitation.

In the Senate, the resignation of the Ministers was also announced.

Paris Last Evening--Newspaper Correspondents Sent to Nancy--Napoleon Refuses to Return to Paris Unless Victorious.

PARIS, Aug. 9--Evening.--There are enormous crowds on the Boulevards and streets tonight, and the people were much agitated. The shops were closed early in many places. The authorities are taking precautionary measures, both Police and military.

All correspondents of foreign newspapers have received orders to go from Metz to Nancy. A dispatch from Gen. FROSSARD, who is stationed between Metz and Nancy, printed in the *Patrie*, says the Emperor has been solicited to return to Paris by the home Generals, and replied, "I will only return dead or victorious!"

The French Empire on the Verge of Ruin--The Germans Expected in Paris--Republicanism Rampant--The Orleanists in the Ascendant--Martial Law.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--The *Pall Mall Gazette* has assurances from private sources in Paris that the Empire is on the verge of collapse The Germans are expected in Paris. Even if they are arrested, the Empire is dead. The Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all Republicans at heart. The establishment of a Provisional Government is already talked of. The Orleanists, through Gens. CHANGARNIER and TROCHU, are in the ascendant; and eminent Imperialists are leaving France.

MARTIAL LAW IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--The proclamation of martial law was rather a precautionary than an imperative measure, and its rigorous enforcement is not contemplated.

Still Another Proclamation of the French Ministry--Rumored Preparations for Flight by the French Empress.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--The Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to the Parisians:

"Our army is concentrated. New effort has imparted to it fresh hope and confidence. But agitation will lessen the moral force of the army and act against it. Paris rising, the French Army will be between two fires. We prepare for the defense of Paris. The Deputies will co-operate with us. Let all good citizens help to prevent disorder. Those who wish will have arms furnished them, and will be sent to the front at once."

PROPOSED FLIGHT OF EUGENIE.

LONDON--3½ P. M.--The Empress EUGENIE, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is preparing for flight.

The Question of Forming a Defense Committee in France--Press Proscriptions--The False War News--Parisians Defiant of Martial Law.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--The Minister of the Interior has issued a proclamation announcing that according to the terms of the article of law of the 9th of August, 1849, on declaration of a state of siege, the military authorities have a right to interdict all publications of a nature to excite or keep up disorders. As such a proposition as that made by the *Siècle* to institute a Committee of Defense, tends to anarchy and compromises unity of action, creating useless agitation. On advice of the Council of Ministers, it is decided that the military authorities shall apply proscriptive measures to any journal renewing such propositions.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

Republican and Democratic journals advise the immediate meeting of the Corps Legislatif, and the arming of the people. They all censure strongly the disorders which have taken place in the streets, and counsel calmness and moderation. The Deputies to the Corps now in Paris met yesterday afternoon and called upon the Empress. There is great activity in the enrolling of volunteers in all parts of the city. Thirty-three thousand workmen are strengthening the fortifications, assisted by 20,000 sailors from the fleet.

The *Gaulois* says the false news of a victory was disseminated in Strasbourg last week at the same hour it was sent out here. There was a preconcerted attempt to deceive the nation.

MARTIAL LAW NOT SUPREME.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--Letters from Paris say the citizens, defiant of martial law, continue to assemble in the streets and discuss the war.

Opinion in England of the French Disaster--Edmond About Bitterly Condemns Napoleon--The Feeling in Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--The *Times* ascribes the French disaster to the Emperor's obstinacy in refusing sound military advice, and to his illness. The *Times* says parties in France will make the Emperor pay the penalty of his ill-success. His name is already ignored in the acts by which the Regency seeks to rally the people. Things arrange themselves as if he was not expected to resume his power; as if testing how he may be dispensed with altogether. The only question is, who shall first utter the word "abdication."

LETTER FROM EDMOND ABOUT.

EDMOND ABOUT writes from the field, bitterly condemning the Emperor's mismanagement. He says: "Having declared war, he let the Prussians begin it; true neither party was ready. yet the French lost twenty days in useless marching and countermarching. They were surprised at Wissenbourg by an enemy whom there were no videttes to watch, no skirmishers to meet, and no settled plan to repel."

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES MEAN PEACE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9--12 M.--The buoyancy in the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian successes. The general impression here is that Prussian victories augur speedy restoration of peace.

Official Report of the Fight at Woerth--After the Battle--The Retreat--Capture of Neiderbrun--The Prussians on both Banks of the Saar--The Losses.

MUNICH, Aug. 9.--The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth:

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Ergolzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened, and we soon came up with the First Corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Guéméné, which were carried about 5 o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder, and with heavy loss. The action was severe and sanguinary. The King issued a congratulatory order to the Second Corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

THE FRENCH RETREAT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--The following official dispatch is dated at Homburg, in the Palatinate, 9¾ A. M., Aug. 8:

"Yesterday, after the battle of Woerth, the enemy retired in the greatest disorder. The French artillery endeavored to make a stand at Niederbrun. That town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired on the route to Bitsche. The cavalry of Wurtemberg captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichshofen. The dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we have occupied Haguenau, evacuated by the enemy. The German troops hold both banks of the Saar, having occupied Sarreguemines and Forbach after slight resistance by the French."

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.--The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth on Saturday, were 5,000 dead, wounded, and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. MCMAHON's baggage, many cannons, and two long railway trains, with stores and munitions, were captured. The Prussian cavalry in their pursuit, bagged thousands of stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. The total Prussian loss was 3,500 dead and wounded.

The Effect of Prussia's Victory Upon Europe--Extract from the Paris Journal Officiel--Austria--The Promised Aid from Italy.

Paris, Aug. 9.--The *Officiel Journal*, after describing the resources and the patriotic spirit of the nation, which has always been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other Power would like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic Seas Prussian lakes, invading smaller States, and acquiring a dangerous preponderancy? Favorable signs are already apparent. England, satisfied with the categoric assurance of France, hastens to render secure the northern frontiers of France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proofs of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming, and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms will be, and France will prove that she has not degenerated in 1870.

RUSSIA CONTROLS AUSTRIA.

The morning papers say nothing is certain concerning the course of Austria. Russia is keeping her quiet with promises just now.

ITALY'S TROOPS.

Journals here announce with warm approval that Italy is ready to send 100,000 armed men to the assistance of France.

LONDON, Aug. 9--3½ P. M.--The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* telegraphs that Italy and Austria each send 100,000 men to aid France.

Wounded Expected at Paris--Arrest of Correspondents.

PARIS, Aug. 9--Evening.--Large numbers of the wounded from the armies along the Rhine are hourly expected here. The journals state that several war correspondents of newspapers here have been captured at the front. There is no later news from the scene of hostilities.

King William at Neustadt--An Ovation--Speech of Bismarck--The German Press--The Blockade of the Elbe.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.--The King of Prussia, on passing through Neustadt yesterday, received a great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with joyful people, who waved flags, covered the King with flowers and cheered wildly. Count VON BISMARCK, Gen. VON ROON and others addressed the people, and thanked them for the King.

PARIS TOPICS IN GERMANY.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* protests against the attacks on England, whose just neutrality it approves. The *North German Gazette* is grateful for the action of South Germany, and says the Federal Government will study to reward it.

TRAFFIC ON THE ELBE.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.--The River Elbe has been closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet, but a small passage is still left open at Goose Island for steamer traffic.

Evacuation of Rome--The Last of the French Troops Finally Leave the City--Interesting Interview Between the French Minister and Cardinal Antonelli.

ROME, Aug. 7, via PARIS, Aug. 8.--Gen. DUMONT, commander of the French forces, left Rome last night with another detachment of troops. He goes to Lyons to take command of a division of the army in the field. Gen. GUILHEM, who remans to superintend the embarkation of the remainder of the troops, had an audience with the Holy Father today, and was most courteously treated.

ROME, Aug. 9.--The embarkation of the French troops, which was completed yesterday, was retarded by a storm. But for this, the last of the troops would have gone several days ago.

PARIS, Aug. 9.--A correspondent of *Le Temps* thus describes an interview between the French Minister and Cardinal ANTONELLI on the 27th ult. The former having read the Duke DE GRAMMONT's dispatch directing the evacuation of the Roman States by the French troops, ANTONELLI said, imperturbably, "I will mention it to the Holy Father."

"Then I may expect an answer in the evening?" inquired the Minister.

The Cardinal replied, "I shall receive you with pleasure."

In the evening the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE called on the Cardinal, and the following brief colloquy took place:

MARQUIS--What does His Holiness say?

CARDINAL--He says: "God will provide for me. May I never see French troops again!"

MARQUIS--Is that all?

CARDINAL--All.

The Washington Rumor of the Death of Napoleon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.--The city was a good deal excited this forenoon, by a report of the death of NAPOLEON, which gained circulation at an early hour and kept its ground till mid-afternoon, in spite of all denials. One story said it originated at the telegraph office; another, that it came from the Treasury Department, and when both these had been disproved, it was said that Minister WASHBURNE had communicated the fact to the State Department. It found hundreds of belivers. Whence it really started no one can tell.

POSITION OF THE COMBATANTS.

Explanation of the Latest Movements of the Hostile Armies as Indicated by the Telegrams.

The most important item in today's war dispatches is that which relates to the investment of Strasbourg by a portion of the Prussian Army of the South, under the Crown Prince. Strasbourg is by far the most important of the series of fortresses along the left bank of the Rhine which constitute the first line of defense against German invasion from the East. The probable fall will, therefore, be equivalent to a breach as complete being made on this frontier as has already been done in the north Should the news of an advance to Mulhouse be confirmed, it will be important as opening a new line of advance to Paris, and as threatening the strong fortress of Belfort, which guards what is practically the most accessible avenue to the capital. An army advancing from Metz upon Paris must proceed at right angles to the direction of the mountains, rivers and valleys which lie in its course, or it must make long and tedious detours. At Mulhouse, on the other hand, the enemy place themselves on a route traversed by an Imperial highway and a railroad, and following first the course of the River Ill, then that of the Doubs, and next crossing the open plain in front of Dijon, emerging by the passes behind it into the upper extremity of the valley of the Seine, 190 miles south-east of Paris, from which point the road to the capital is guarded by no formidable position or line of defense. Mulhouse being situated near the extreme southern extremity of the Baden frontier, where it is joined to Switzerland, it will be seen that should this movement be conformed, the entire extent of the German frontier, from Sierck, on the border of Luxembourg in the north, to Hüningen, opposite the Swiss town of Basel on the South, only awaits the reduction of Strasbourg to be in the undisputed possession of the Prussian Armies.

So far as the positions of the Prussian troops are ascertained, beyond any doubt the line along which they are at present posted may be best described as starting from St. Avold on the one side, and Strasbourg on the other, and describing a curve bent outward toward the frontier. Or, let a straight line connecting Metz and Strasbourg represent the string of a bow, the advancing Prussian line will represent the bow itself, having the positions which it occupies dotted over a curve of at least eighty miles long. The important fact must be remembered that a line of railroad, not laid down on the older maps, follows the entire course of the curve we have indicated, and that its chief stations are precisely those which the telegrams have indicated as being central points of the Prussian forces, viz: Haguenau, Niederbröm, Bitche, Saarliquemines, Porbach and St. Avold. The line upon which MCMAHON is posted forms a curve of a nearly similar character directly opposite to the one occupied by the Prussians, and bent in the opposite direction with its termination at Nancy, just as that of the other is at Metz. Strasbourg forms the starting point of both, so that its importance in affecting the French position on the Moselle, between Metz and Nancy, becomes correspondingly increased.

As against an army advancing from the eastern frontier, the Vosges Mountains, running parallel with the Rhine, constitute the second line of defense of French territory.

In the center of a valley formed by the navigable river Zorn, a tributary of the Rhine, and at a distance of twenty miles north-west of Strasbourg, is situated the town of Saverne, at present occupied by MCMAHON. It forms a station on the great railroad to Nancy, and commands the most accessible passage into Lorraine. About five miles further on is the fortified town of Pfalzburg. It is extremely probable that should the reduction of Strasbourg prove as easy as is anticipated, an advance against Saverne, with a view to a further attack upon Nancy, (distant about forty-five miles,) where, in the event of defeat, MCMAHON would fall back to join the remains of his army with that of CANROBERT, would be the next movement of the Prussian Army of the South under the Crown Prince.

It is evident that the Prussian Army of the North, under Gen. STEINMETZ, and the Central Army, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, are being concentrated around Metz. It is difficult to say whether the capture of this great fortress would rank higher as a military achievement or as a decisively successful point in the campaign. The army that are now encamped outside can be inclosed within its walls, and even if defeated and demoralized, will find themselves in one of the strongest fortified camps in the world, with every available means of defense of which modern science is capable. A fortnight ago a newspaper correspondent wrote about them as follows:

> "The fact of these fortifications having been commenced some months ago is a clear proof that the French had long ago determined to be prepared for an offensive war on the first opportunity. For these new forts are not merely destined to defend Metz. The town is magnificently fortified as it is. No; they are intended to protect a vast encampment, as at the present moment, or to give shelter and breathing-time to a beaten army."

As we yesterday noted, the place can be flooded by the waters of the Moselle in five minutes, and there is also constructed under the ground a series of casemated chambers, whose bombproof coverings can give shelter to the entire population. Of the number of troops on either side before Metz we have no means of judging. Of the necessity of either capturing or thoroughly investing it before continuing their march of 200 miles to Paris, there can be no question.

THE GERMANS HERE.

German Meetings--Patriotic Aid Societies--Soldiers Ready for Active Service.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society met last evening at the residence of WM. STEINWAY, corner Lexington-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, presiding. The Committee regards it as inexpedient for the present to call a mass-meeting, the reason for which appears in the following address:

The German arms have thus far won successes which, by their magnitude, as well as by the shortness of time within which they have been obtained, have converted the uncertainty as to the issue of the first battles into a joyous feeling of confidence. In the opinion of the Executive Committee, the only way to give to this feeling an expression worthy of the cause is to push forward with redoubled energy the aims for which the Society was formed. We have good reasons to rejoice at the late victories. But these successes have been purchased at the price of many wounded and dead. The best method to manifest our sentiments in an effective manner is to provide for the care of the wounded and of the widows and orphans of those who may fall. However much we may do in this direction, it can only be little in view of what the urgent necessities will demand. Let us, therefore, employ our whole strength for the collection of money. When the conflict shall have finally been decided, it will be time enough to celebrate the victory in such a manner as circumstances may show to be fitting. In the name of the Executive Committee,

EDW. SALOMON, President.

Dr. H. V. HOLST and TH. F. C. PETRASCH, Sec'ys.

The Treasurer reported that the contributions thus far amount to $64,000. Mr. SAUER was elected Assistant Treasurer. Twenty physicians have thus far been recommended to the Consul-General for appointment in the German Army. The Consul-General declares that he can accept only those physicians who have been recommended by the Medical Committee appointed by the General Committee. It was resolved to place at once $50,000 in the hands of the Consul-General for transmission to Berlin.

A very large meeting of Germans was held last night at Walhallen Hall, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, the object of which was to collect material aid for the German soldiery now in arms on their native soil to repel French invasion. The meeting was presided over by WM. GELLMAN, Esq., AUGUSTUS WOLZ, Esq., acting as Secretary. A committee of three hundred was appointed, whose duty it is to collect funds in pursuance of the objects of the meeting; and $350 was subscribed and paid in on the spot. Upward of 600 persons were present in the room, and more would have got in if they could.

The Twenty-second Ward German Aid Society held a meeting last night at Washington Hall, Eighth-avenue. A committee was appointed to collect money for the relief of wounded soldiers and the support of the widows and orphans of the dead. Mr. ELLENGER addressed the meeting at considerable length, congratulating the Germans on the spirit of union which now binds them together in Europe and made them so great a nation.

The Germans of the Fourth Ward held a well-attended meeting at No. 273 William-street, and organized a patriotic aid society. The following officers were elected: Messrs. WM. WAGNER, President; G. BEYERLEY, Secretary, and CHARLAS HANSEN, Treasurer, and Mr. JOSEPH KLEIN was elected a delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. Four collectors were appointed in the Ward, to receive subscriptions. It was resolved that the society meet every Tuesday evening.

A preliminary meeting was held by the Germans of the Ninth Ward, at No. 60 Greenwich-avenue, to organize a patriotic aid society. The following temporary officers were elected: ED. R. SOMMERKORN, President; AD. KNOBLOCH, Vice-President; TH. LEMMERZ, Secretary; and L. KOELSCH, Treasurer. A committee of five was appointed to induce the Germans of the ward to join the society. It was resolved to hold a mass-meeting, for permanent organization, on Tuesday next.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society was held at Elizabeth, on Monday evening, at which reports of subscriptions were received and collectors appointed for each ward of the city; $135 50 were sent from Elizabeth to the Treasurer of the Central Committee at New-York on Saturday.

There are Germans in this City, who, when they left the old country, belonged either to the reserved army or to the Landwehr of the North-German Union. They have organized a society for common action with regard to the present war. They apprised the North-German Consul-General at this port, that they were ready to return to Germany to join the German Army when ordered to do so by the North-German Government. They hold regular weekly meetings at No. 194 Broome-street, for the purpose of increasing their number, which comprised, at a meeting held last evening, about sixty men. No naturalized citizens are admitted as members to the society. The society expects to form a company of their own in case they should return to Germany.

Yellow Fever in Philadelphia--Several Deaths from the Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.--Several deaths from yellow fever in the vicinity of the Lazaretto has caused some alarm here. The infection was brought from Kingston, Jamaica, by the bark *Home* more than a month ago. The deaths have been confined to patients at the Lazaretto, who had been employed on board of that vessel. The *Home* was disinfected and brought up to the city, but sent down to quarantine again. No deaths have occurred for several days past, and it is believed that the danger from infection is now past.

CHINA.

Another Massacre Feared in Pekin--A Threat to Shell the City.

LONDON, Aug. 9.--Late advices from Shanghai report that fears are entertained of another attack on foreigners at Tien-tsin, and the gun-boats there threatened to shell the city.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Atlantic--A Closely Contested Game--The Atlantics Defeated.

Despite the heat of yesterday afternoon, fully 4,000 people visited the Capitoline Grounds to witness the return game of the grand series of matches for the championship between the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs, the first of which was won by the Atlantics last July, by a score of 15 to 13. There had been so much said about the Atlantics losing second games of a series in order to have a third match, that this time they went in determined to win if such a thing was possible; and if ever a nine worked for success with earnest effort, it was the Atlantic nine yesterday. The Mutuals have of late years given the Atlantics a close push for victory in every game, and on this occasion they undoubtedly showed how much their practice together on their last tour had benefited them.

The game opened with the promise of a close contest, each side scoring a single run. In the next three innings neither side secured a single run, but in the fifth innings the Mutuals added one to their score, and disposed of their adversaries for a blank, thereby taking a leading position in the game, for the first time, by a score of two to one--the contest thus far having been of the closest character, but few errors marking the play on either side, and such as were made were in consequence of the too elastic nature of the ball, what is called a medium ball being used; and to this may be attributed in a great measure the success of the Mutuals, for the ball bounded more in their favor than for the Atlantics. In the sixth innings the Mutuals added one to their score, and again disposed of the Atlantics for a blank, this being the fourth time in succession. The seventh innings saw three more runs added to the Mutual score, while but for a dropped fly ball on the Mutual side, the Atlantics would again have been "whitewashed," after having a base given them; however, they ran up a score of three, thereby tieing the Mutual score. In the eighth innings the Mutuals again did some good batting, while the Atlantics began to show a little nervousness in their fielding, and the result was that the close of the eighth inning left the totals in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 8 to 6. This was close work, and the game, of course, became quite exciting. In the last innings on the Mutual side, they were finely put out for a single run, which left their total score at 9. The Atlantics now went in with 3 to get to tie, and they had scored 1, with two out, when EGGLER made the winning catch, and the Atlantics had to leave the ground a defeated party by a score of 9 to 7, in a game occupying but two hours. Quite a large amount of money changed hands on the occasion, the Atlantic's friends backing them at odds to a considerable amount. They will soon take their departure for the West, to play in Cincinnati, Chicago, Rockford and Cleveland, and on their return the third game will be played. The umpiring, yesterday, was not satisfactory to either side. We give the score below:

MUTUALS.	1B.	TB.	PO.	ATLANTICS.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Hatfield, s. s.	1	1	4	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	0
Eggler, c. f.	1	1	3	Smith, 3d b.	0	0	2
Patterson, l. f.	2	2	2	Start, 1st b.	1	1	12
Nelson, 3d b.	3	3	2	Chapman, l. f.	0	0	1
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	4	3	Ferguson, c.	0	0	3
Martin, r. f.	1	1	3	Zettlein, p.	0	0	0
C. Mills, c.	2	2	8	Hall, c. f.	3	3	3
Wolters, p.	3	5	0	Pike, 2d b.	2	5	5
Swandell, 2d b.	1	1	2	McDonald, r. f.	2	4	1
Total	17	20	27	Total	8	13	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1--9
Atlantics	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1--7

Umpire--Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.

Time of Game--Two hours.

Star of Brooklyn vs. Champion of Jersey City--The Former Victorious.

A large concourse of spectators was present on the Champion grounds, in Jersey City, yesterday, to witness the long-talked-of match between the Champions of Jersey City and the Stars of Brooklyn. The game was one sided, the Stars leading in the score from the beginning. The Champions met with considerable difficulty in batting against CUMMINGS, the skillful pitcher of the Stars, and it was only in the latter part of the game that they brought up their score, so as to prevent a disgraceful defeat.

The following is the score:

CHAMPIONS.	O.	R.	STARS.	O.	R.
Brown	2	2	Rodgers	1	5
Donnelly	3	1	Jewell	5	2
Willis	2	1	Dollard	2	5
Crawford	2	2	Clyne	3	2
Platt	4	0	Cummings	6	0
Clark	3	2	Bevins	3	2
E. Beakes	3	1	Worth	2	4
Collins	2	1	Packer	2	4
Stockman	6	0	Manly	3	2
Total	27	10	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Stars	2	4	2	0	5	0	6	4	3--26
Champions	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5--10

Umpire--JOHN J. CONNELL, of the Gothams.

Scorers--BARRY, for the Stars; STILLSON, for the Champions.

Athletics, of Brooklyn, vs. Resolutes, of Elizabeth--The Former Victorious.

A very spirited game of base-ball was played, yesterday afternoon, on the ground of the Resolutes at Elizabeth, N. J. The Resolutes played the Athletics, of Brooklyn, July 29, winning the game by a score of 14 to 12. Yesterday, in the return game, the victory was reversed, and the Athletics won by a score of 31 to 26. The following is a condensed score of the game:

RESOLUTES.	R.	O.	ATHLETICS.	R.	O.
Lang, 2d b.	0	6	Noonan, c.	3	5
Ritter, c. f.	3	2	Wiggins, l. f.	5	3
Beardsley, r. f.	3	4	Martin, c. f.	1	4
M. Campbell, 1st b.	5	1	Boothe, 2d b.	3	3
Stimpson, s. s.	2	3	Burnett, 1st b.	2	4
Forsythe, l. f.	4	1	Ireland, 3d b.	6	1
H. Campbell, 3d b.	3	4	Richards, c.	4	3
Emery, p.	2	5	Bond, s. s.	4	3
Farrow, c.	4	1	Proctor, r. f.	3	1
Total	26	27	Total	31	27

Umpire--F. RITTER, of the Atlantics, of Elizabeth.

A third game will be played, but the date or place are not yet announced.

Base-Ball -- The Athletics' Reception Home--Game of the Red Stockings and Haymakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.--The Athletics arrived home this evening, and were afterward serenaded by various clubs.

CINCINNATI Aug. 9.--The game between the Red Stockings and Haymakers, of Troy, resulted as follows:

Red Stockings	0	0	12	3	0	13	1	0	5--34
Haymakers	2	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0--8

Attempted Wife-Murder at Flushing.

Yesterday morning a man named HENRY BURROUGHS, who resides in Williamsburg, but whose wife lives in Flushing, attempted to murder her. It seems that for some time past difficulty has existed between the husband and wife, and as often as they met a quarrel occurred. Yesterday morning BURROUGHS again attempted to persuade his wife to live with him, but she refused, which so exasperated the man that he seized an ax and struck her on the head, cutting a fearful wound about four inches long. The wound was dressed by a surgeon. A warrant was immediately issued by Justice HAMILTON, but up to the present time BURROUGHS has not been arrested. The injured woman, it is thought, will survive the injury.

To the Friends of the Friendless.

The work of the Midnight Mission knows no Summer vacation--the lady in charge and her assistants are obliged to remain at their posts. The house is constantly full. Many are being rescued from a life of sin and shame. Encouraging reports come in from many who have been placed beyond danger. Expenses are going on the same as in Winter, at the rate of $600, monthly; at present nothing whatever is coming in to meet these expenses. No one seems to feel the necessity of giving to charity in Summer--the very season when help is most needed. Reader, wherever you are, will you not contribute the small sum of 50 cents or $1 to the "Summer Fund" of the Midnight Mission? Address, PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.--*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.--$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.--*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour stomach and all bowel affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

The Capital and Credit Standing of every merchant in the South can be ascertained by the POCKET EDITION OF THE REFERENCE BOOK now ready for delivery. To commercial travelers the work is invaluable, indicating not only the condition of individuals, but showing at a glance the relative importance and safety of each city and town. For specimen copies, terms, &c., apply to DANIEL BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.--The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world--the only perfect dye--harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Trusses.--MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON--RYDER.--On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. ROBERT P. ANDERSON, son of the officiating minister, and Miss ANNE A. RYDER, daughter of Henry V. Ryder, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.--At No. 214 East 31st-st., on Sunday, Aug 7, 1870, CHARLES ALLEN, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.--At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, CHARLES DE HART, infant son of Henry P. and Eliza T. Bradley, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church at Moravian Hills Cemetery, Staten Island, Thursday afternoon, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BARRY.--On Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870, at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA BARRY, mother of Gen. Wm. F. Barry, U. S. A., aged 79 years.

BENJAMIN.--At Stratford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 7, JOHN PARKINSON, infant son of John and Annie S. Benjamin, aged 1 year and 6 months.

CHALMERS.--At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 4, THOMAS, son of John C. and Agnes Chalmers, aged 2 years and 7 months.

DEAN.--After a short and severe illness, EVE M. DEAN, wife of Joseph S. Dean, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 120th-st. and 7th-av., Thursday, Aug. 11, at 11 A. M.

GROSS.--On Sunday, 7th inst., FRANCIS GROSS, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 109 East 17th-st., on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HOFF.--On Monday morning, ALEXANDER HOFF, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and Evangelist Lodge No. 600, F. A. M., and Washington Chapter, R. A. M., and brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KINGSLAND.--On Monday, the 8th inst., at Belleville, N. J., SARAH M., wife of Richard Kingsland, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Erie Railway Depot, Passaic Bridge, on the arrival of the train leaving foot of Chambers-st. at 1¾ o'clock P. M.

LUQUER.--In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 9th, S. ANNIE, third daughter of J. V. C. and C. V. C. Luquer.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence on Van Cott-av., near Graham-av.

PARKER.--In Brooklyn, Monday morning, Aug. 8, 1870, HERSCHEL PARKER, son of the late Bradly Parker, M. D., aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 41 Fort Greene-place, Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

PERKINS.--On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., at the residence of his brother, Hosea B. Perkins, Fort Washington, JAMES P. PERKINS, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 319 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

PIERCE.--At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 6, MARY S. PIERCE, widow of the late Israel S. Pierce, of Rockland, Me., in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of her son-in-law, J. C. Vertu, are invited to attend the funeral service at his residence, No. 141 Main-st., Orange, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rockland papers will please copy.

RICH.--On Monday, Aug. 8, SUSIE BEALES, daughter of Aquila and Susan S. Rich, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Grace Episcopal Church, Conselyea, near Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.--At Passaic, N. J., Monday, Aug. 8, 1870, of cholera infantum, JESSIE EDGAR, daughter of R. Burnett and Annie E. Smith, aged 14 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-father, Dr. G. Terhune, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st. (Erie Railway) at 10¼ A. M.

THAYER.--At Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 5, ALEXANDER DECIE, youngest son of George W. and Frances A. Thayer, aged 4 months and 14 days.

San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., papers please copy.

WARREN.--At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, JAMES WARREN, M. D., of Newark, (formerly of New-York,) in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WOOD.--At his late residence, Westbury, Long Island, Second day, Eighth month, 8th inst., ELKANAH WOOD, in the 88th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. A train leaves Hunter's Point by the Long Island Railroad at 8½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.--THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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The REGISTER is indispensable to American travelers, as, in addition to a general summary of American and European news, it publishes an alphabetical list of all Americans arrived in Paris during the week or traveling in Europe.

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Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum; for the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

CURRENT NOTES.

A man recently walked from St. Louis to Kansas City in search of a lost wife. He had received a slight clue to her whereabouts, but the search only resulted in disappointment. His only plan now seems to be to adopt the new English system, and offer a reward of $10 for her discovery.

A citizen of Buffalo takes a humane view of the organ-grinding nuisance. He proposes to establish a national fund for the maintenance of the "grinders," as the most effectual means of getting rid of them.

The new Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad dock, at Green Island, is being pushed forward with great rapidity. It is located on the western end of the second of the two long bridges spanning the Hudson and Mohawk Sprout, and will be 1,000 feet in length, with an arm on the north extending 140 feet from the main structure.

The accidental entangling of a clothes-line at Troy, N. Y., recently, resulted in a fight between two women named MACK and SULLIVAN, and the loss of a nose to the former.

A few days ago JOSEPH WISER, an industrious Jehu, of Rochester, N. Y., attempted to secure two fares to the exclusion of a rival hackman, and in the excitement had his carriage thrown into a deep ditch and smashed to pieces. The result was that he lost both fares, and returned to his stable a sadder and "wiser" man.

By a singular coincidence a pair of egg merchants at Independence, Iowa, last week, unintentionally became poulterers on a large scale. The porter suddenly heard a noise in the store-room, where there were 60,000 dozen of eggs packed away preparatory to being shipped East, and on going to see what was the matter, found 720,000 chickens running about the floor. They had been hatched by the heat.

Considerable capital is now employed at Indianapolis in the manufacture of carriages.

The members of the Board of Home Missions would do well to send an agent and tract distributor to Norwich, Conn. Boys of ten and twelve years of age in that unhappy city indulge in such dangerous gymnastics as throwing bricks at their parents.

The dispatches to the Boston *Post* announcing the result of the recent election in North Carolina were crowned with the wood-cut of an immense rooster. Immediately at the feet of the fowl were the lines, in large letters: "North Carolina redeemed! Let the eagle scream!" The artist who received the order for an eagle probably made a mistake and substituted a rooster.

A gentleman at Hartford, Conn., who suffers a good deal from lack of employment, hired a window opposite a dress-making establishment in that city, a few days ago, and was so industrious in using his knowledge of the dumb alphabet with the young girls over the way that the work of the Madame became seriously interfered with, and she was compelled to have him abated as a nuisance.

The report of the Chief of the St. Louis, Mo., Police, shows that during the month of July there were 1,667 arrests in that city—343 were females. Of those arrested, 1,354 were married, and 544 single.

They don't do things by halves in Minnesota. A white jury recently impanceled for the trial of an important case at Hastings, in that State, had a colored foreman with a musical voice.

During the month of July nearly 3,000 acres of public lands were sold to settlers at Saginaw, Mich.

A vein of soft sandstone has been discovered near Greenfield, Mo. It smells like petroleum, and an effort is being made to extract oil from it.

The editor of the Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* has been sued for libel. Damages are laid at $10,000. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but it may be some satisfaction to our contemporary to reflect upon the fact that the very "keenest sentinel" may some time be caught napping.

The Fenians who lingered around St. Albans, after the departure of their companions, held a "mass" meeting a few nights since, to sympathize with France. They would have sung the French national hymn, but none of them knew a line of it. It seems somewhat strange that the demonstration was not misinterpreted by the Canadians.

A colored woman made a complaint of assault and battery against a hack-driver at New-Haven, one day last week. In reply to the Court, as to the probable amount of injury done she said that he had choked her until she became "black in the face." As the woman had never been white, the case proved too much for the legal knowledge of the Justice, and he dismissed it with costs.

Cornwall, Conn., has had only two births recorded during the period of several years. The oldest bachelor in the town will soon be a centenarian. Another evidence of "steady habits."

The MAYNARD family, five generations, and 150 strong, had a reunion not long since at Northborough, Mass. The speech of the occasion was made by a young man, who succeeded in drawing tears from the eyes of his great-grandfather, a feat, by the way, which few orators of the present day can lay claim to have accomplished.

An estimable citizen was recently mistaken for some other person by a Cincinnati lady, who was so blinded by passion, caused by the conduct of her lover, that she gave him some preliminary cuts with a rawhide before she became aware of her mistake.

A company has been organized with a capital of $500,000 to work a coal-field of 1,200 acres, at the conflux of Vermillion River, near Danville, Ill.

An exchange says that a Miss ESTHER HEDGE, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Switzerland County, Indiana, can read, write and speak seven languages; but from the prefix to her name, we should judge that she has not yet acquired the language of love.

The Republican Congressional Committee of the Second Alabama District meets at Montgomery Aug. 23, and that of the Third District at Opelika on the same day.

An action for damages has just been commenced at St. Joseph, Mo., against a Judge of the Circuit Court, who neglected to send an appeal for a new trial to a Superior Court, and thereby caused the dispossession of the plaintiff. The answer of the Judge is that one of the securities had invalidated the bond by taking his name from it.

The Shoe and Leather Dealers' Clerks of Boston are endeavoring to better their condition.

One of the SMITH family recently had his shoulder knocked out of joint, by the stroke of a club in the hands of a policeman at Philadelphia.

The Rev. JAMES DOUGHERTY, of Kingston, N. Y., was insulted a few days since, by a newspaper editor having alluded to him in an article as "The Rev. JIM DOUGHERTY." In his explanation, the writer states that he told his apprentice to abbreviate the name, and he had made it JIM.

A German gentleman of Terre Haute, Ind., in corroboration of the statement that lager-beer may be classed among temperance drinks, states that he can imbibe from sixty to seventy glasses of it in a day, and go to bed with a clear head and a clean conscience.

John Real's Address and Funeral—A German View of Them.

The *Arbeiter Union*, the German working men's daily of this City, in its yesterday's issue, with regard to the address and funeral of JOHN REAL, says: "To make a murderer a martyr and to grant him the honor of a funeral, such as has been granted to no man ever so honest and deserved in New-York before, might be called the height of ignominy if any such thing there were to the fellows who rule us. Language is powerless against the moral corruption of our party politics; the strongest terms of condemnation do not reach the magnitude of their depravity. We are exceedingly curious to know whether the German Democrats of the City of New-York will help much longer to drag that scavenger's cart of corrupt party factions. One would think that the victories of the German arms on the other side of the water ought to [illegible] them a national pride of such a kind that they would adopt an unalterable determination to found a reform party. Shall it be done?"

Alleged Misconduct of a Young Wife—A Wealthy Farmer of Schaghticoke Sues for a Divorce.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 6.

And the cry is, "Still they come!" Hardly has one case of scandal been chronicled before another demands attention. These cases are not confined to one class, but all classes of society are involved. We refer to them not because we relish the task, but for the reason that they have become matters of public talk, and are therefore legitimate subjects for newspaper publicity. The particulars of the last case, as they are related by one familiar with the alleged facts, are substantially as follows: In the town of Schaghticoke a wealthy farmer has resided for many years. Some months since he took unto himself a helpmeet. There was a great disparity in the ages of man and wife. The husband had seen a half century, while the wife was only about twenty-seven years of age. After the marriage they lived together happily for some time. The wife carried herself with the grace of an accomplished lady. The venomous tongue of scandal was struck with dumbness in her presence. A select circle of friends rejoiced in the privilege of her acquaintance. The outer world knew of her reputation, and admired her. Never was a marriage in which December and May were united that had so many auguries of long protracted happiness. But a change came. The happy home circle was broken up, Love forgot itself in contempt. Some weeks since a nephew of the bridegroom came to reside with him. The wife was taken sick, and as her husband was forced to absent himself part of the time to attend to his business, the two young people were thrown in each other's society more than was good for them. After a while the husband suspected that something was wrong, and kept a watch on them. He had not been able to obtain positive testimony of their guilt, but he soon became convinced of her infidelity. He came to Troy, and instructed a lawyer to take steps to procure a divorce. A day or two afterward, the lawyer was in Schaghticoke on other business. When that had been transacted, and while he was waiting for the train, it struck him that it would not be out of place to make a few inquiries concerning the parties involved in the scandal. He learned incidentally that the nephew of his uncle was coming to Troy, and that the lady was at Saratoga. It struck him that the young man was not coming to Troy for nothing. Soon after his arrival here he engaged one of the best-known and sharpest detectives in Troy to watch the gay Lothario. This plan was suddenly changed, however. A friend of the injured husband called at the lawyer's office and informed him that he had just seen the lady in conversation with her legal adviser. The detective was informed of this and directed to transfer his attentions to the lady, and not to lose sight of her. The "shadow" obeyed the directions. After the lady had transacted her law business, she walked through several streets until she was met by a married man. Then the two went to the depot and took the train for Schenectady. But fate, in the person of the lynx-eyed detective, was pursuing them, and they knew it not. After arriving at Schenectady, they repaired to a hotel, and after registering themselves, were shown a room. The detective entered the hotel, inspected the register, found that the guilty couple had recorded themselves as man and wife, and after making inquiries regarding the nature of the room to which they had been shown, he returned to Troy and reported the facts to his employer. The papers on which the claim for a divorce are to be based are being prepared. Husband and wife have separated. The feelings of the nephew, who no doubt considers himself injured by the conduct of the perfidious fair one, may be imagined.

How the Cargo of the Argonaut was Saved.

The North German bark *Argonaut*, which was set on fire on the 1st instant, while anchored off Brimstone Point, by the burning ferry-boat *James Watts*, as previously reported in the TIMES, was yesterday discharged of her cargo, consisting of 4,780 barrels of petroleum oil, every barrel of which was saved through the agency of the powerful steam-pumps of the fire-steamer *John Fuller*, although the bark, when the *Fuller* reached her, was enveloped in flames from stem to stern and found abandoned. The Captain and crew of the *Fuller* deserve great credit for voluntarily exposing themselves and the property in their charge, for, although warned of the fact that the bark was loaded with petroleum oil, they went at once to work, and by their exertions not only was this cargo saved but the fire was prevented from extending to several other vessels, oil-laden, anchored near by.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Again the stereotyped expression "no sales at the Exchange yesterday," and no business doing in any branch of real estate. Today, however, will be an exception to the rule, for JOHNSON & MILLER's sale takes place at New-Brunswick, N. J. At this auction over 500 lots are offered on easy terms, while the location is all that could be desired. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11:10 A. M., for the convenience of the public, and the attendance at the sale promises to be large, as yesterday afternoon nearly all the tickets for the train had been disposed of. A full report of the transactions will appear to-morrow.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Boulevard and 83d-st., n. e. corner, 76.8x14.7x76.8 x13.9	$7,500
Thompson-st., w. s., 189 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x 100	20,000
2d-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x60	8,875
Leases Recorded.	
Murray-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of Church-st., 25x75, 21 years, per year	$1,000
William-st., No. 159, 4 years, per year	2,750
8th-av., No. 427, 3 years, per year	1,300
9th-av., No. 756, 3¾ years, 1¼ years, per year, $480; 2 years, per year	540
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Cambridge-place, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	$13,000
Cook-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of Smith-st., 16.8x100 Cook-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Smith-st., 16.8x100 Cook-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of Smith-st., 16.8x100	10,500
Diamond-st., n. s., 1,102 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x200	5,000
Dean-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 100x100	9,000
Eckford-st., w. s., 237 ft. w. of Van Cott-av., 20x 100	4,500
Hewes-st. and Lee-av., 125x125	50,000
Johnson and Poplar-place, n. w. corner	3,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Monell st., 75x100	20,000
Washington-st., e. s., 85 ft. n. of Wythe-av., 76x 107	250,000
Greene-av., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Grand-av., 52x100 Quincy-st., n. s., indefinite, w. of Classon-av., or about 289 ft. e. of w. junction of Downing-st.	500
Irving-av., n. e. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-st., 25x 100	225
South Carolina-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of John-st., 25 x90	375
Wyckoff-av., s. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-st., 25 x88.9	225
Wyckoff-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-st., 25x89.10	225
Wyckoff-av., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-st., 25x90	225
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
North-st. and 3d-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	$400
Greenburg.	
Cortlandt-st., w. s., adjoining E. V. Fowler, 60x 130	$3,000
Yonkers.	
Chesnut-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Nepperham-av., 50x100	$3,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 27, block No. 3, Weber's map, 25x100	$800
Sips-av., between 1st and 2d sts., 72x101	2,000
Barrow-st., lot No. 1, block No. 33, Van Vorst's map, 52x100	5,500
Columbia-st., s. s., lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, block No. 14, Van Horne's map, 100x100	3,575
Lot No. 4, block No. 13, Van Horne's map, 25x130	1,080
Prospect and South 5th sts., n. e. corner, 17 4-12 x80	6,000
Hoboken.	
138 ft. from s. w. of Garden and 10th sts., John White's lot, 21x95	$4,500
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 168, Ann-st., s. s., 25x100	$400
Bayonne.	
Bergen Plank-road, s. s., M. Fitzgerald's lot, 50x 100	$1,000
Greenville.	
Bergen Plank road, s. s., lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Mersele's map	$1,800
Newark.	
Pearl-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Church-st., 45.6x63	$1,300
Clinton-av., s. s., 230 ft. from Johnson-av., 50x112	11,000
Springfield-av., s. w. corner from Spruce-st., 100 x100	4,000
Brunswick-st., w. s., adjoining Ph. Norris' property, 31x115	3,000
Gold-st., w. s., 235 ft. n. from Orange-st., 30x105	450
Delancy-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. from Avenue F, 425x123	5,000

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, on the Hudson, east side, close to a station, elegantly situated and well furnished, a detached brick-house with excellent basement rooms and nine other good rooms; possession 1st October. Address box No. 5,994 Post Office.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, A house for a small family; must be in good order, and terms moderate; below 30th-st. preferred and between 4th and 7th avs. Address T. W. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating terms.

A COTTAGE, NEATLY FURNISHED, on the Hudson River Railroad, below Irvington, wanted, from Oct. 1 to May 1; must be within five minutes' walk of depot and rent moderate. Address "S. P. A.," Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms; the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELD, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S
SPECIAL TRAIN
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK,
will leave foot of Cortlandt-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870,
at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL,
after which
523 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS
ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.
THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av., running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $85 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
(OF THE)
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

$2,000.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the safe of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, at Blackstone, Mass., on the night of the 26th of July, a package containing seven United States 6 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, all payable in 1881, and numbered, Nos. 4,353, 25,544, 30,826, 30,827, 30,828, 45,236, 45,237.

Also, five Burlington and Missouri 7 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 2,110, 2,469.

Also, two Burlington and Missouri 8 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. 1,146, 1,147.

Also, one Burlington and Missouri, in Nebraska, Railroad bond, $1,000, 8 per cent., registered and numbered, No. 399.

Also, one Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal 8 per cent. railroad bond, $1,000, registered and numbered No. 280.

All the above railroad bonds are registered at the office of the Company, and cannot be transferred without the signature of the owner.

All persons are cautioned against buying the coupons, as the Company has been notified of the theft.

There were also three Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, and $100 in tens.

Two thousand dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of all the bonds with the coupons, or 25 per cent. of their face will be paid for the United States bonds, with the coupons, or for a part.

And 5 per cent. for all or a part of the registered and numbered railroad bonds, except No. 899, for which no separate reward is offered.

For further particulars apply in New-York to
EDWARDS & ODELL, Attorneys,
No. 55 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 85 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A gentleman of experience and influence, formerly principal in a stock and gold commission house, will take a position corresponding, with a reliable firm, on a salary or otherwise. Principals only address FINANCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL
INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.
Branch Offices, No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.
Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 23, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY,
President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT,
Executors.
jy13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-1aw6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Executors.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN,
Executor, &c.
ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-1aw6mW*

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 25 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding ten feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 860 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wrot, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,733	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,372	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 386 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

MILLINERY.

LADIES ELEGANT HATS AND BONNETS, half price. Straw Hats, new styles; White Lawn Sun Hats; Children's Hats; Traveling Hats, Flowers, Ribbons; BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Save this.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, 10th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian....Wed., Aug. 10
Europa.....Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
India.....Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria.....Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa.....Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian.....Wed., Sept. 7
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 17	Dorian.....Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage.....	$30
To London.....	80	To London.....	35
To Paris.....	90	To Paris.....	38
To Halifax, N. S.....	20	To Halifax, N. S.....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Aug. 25

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE, Capt. PARTRIDGE, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & CO., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 9th.......3 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th....3 P. M.	Thursday, 11th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 12th.......7 A. M.
Friday, 12th.......3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 13th.....4 P. M.	Saturday, 13th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th.......5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) at TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 P. M. boat Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3 P. M., and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. IVAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.

Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 627 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals.....	$55,000 00
Book Account.....	39,538 00
Coupons (Gold).....	30,000 00

For further particulars apply to

J. F. PATTERSON,
No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, &c.,

At the private residence, No. 106 West 27th-st., on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. The furniture consists in part of rose-wood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, elegant carved rosewood etageres, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace curtains, ten elegant French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, walnut and rose-wood bedroom suites, rose-wood armoire-a-glace, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, fine curled hair mattresses, bolsters, and pillows, feather beds, sheets, quilts, blankets, &c., extension table, buffet, arm chairs, elegant cut glassware, china dinner and tea-sets, refrigerators, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL sell on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, parlor and bedroom suites, dining-room furniture, faro table, &c. Also, a large assortment of office furniture, library tables, standing and sitting desks, arm chairs, revolving chairs, &c., &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT.—DE WITT STAFFORD, plaintiff, against APPOLLONIA B. MARETZEK and MAX MARETZEK, her husband, and MARCUS MASSE, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 5, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., having more room than he requires, would rent to gentlemen one to four rooms on the second floor, well-furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Address H. S., Box 118 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF TWO, OCCUPYING A small house one block from Union-square, would let an entire second floor, three rooms, with all the comforts of a home; use of piano and harp. Address, stating where an interview may be had, PIERSON, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small family desire to rent choice suite of rooms, together or separately; private table, if desired; home comforts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor to let, with private table only; highest reference required. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 153 East 39th-st.; references exchanged.

A NICE COOL FURNISHED ROOM for single gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, near Brick Church Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad; terms low. Address ORANGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly:

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & R. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and J. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 56 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

WM. M. GAWTRY,
WM. G. ANDERSON,
EBEN F. BACON,
WM. F. MERRILL, } Trustees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NO. 75 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of KING, NEWLAND & PROUDFIT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. KING and F. F. NEWLAND will sign in liquidation.

A. W. KING,
F. F. NEWLAND,
D. L. PROUDFIT,
E. WRIGHT.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the re-opening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

in his world-renowned character of

"RIP VAN WINKLE,"

in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST "RIP VAN WINKLE" MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is especially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,

in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of

FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this

CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—At Jones' Wood Park, 66th-st. and East River, on THURSDAY, Aug 11th.

Strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Admission, $3 for one gentleman and ladies. In case of unfavorable weather on Thursday, the Festival will take place on Friday night.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SECOND MEETING, 1870.

Six days, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES, HURDLE and FLAT RACES,

To be contended for by All the good horses in the country.

EXTRA TRAINS

Will leave Albany and Troy each day at 10½, arriving in time for the races. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER METAMORA WILL RUN the balance of the season to Rockaway Beach and sea-side, commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870, landing at Peck-slip, 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15 A. M. On Sundays will make two trips; on the second trip, leave Peck-slip, 1 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1:15 P. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 1:45 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 2 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attaches) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM.
KATHI LANNER
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
EVERY NIGHT,
Immense hit of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP.

To commence with the popular Melange, THE NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED the entire proprietary interest in a manuscript play entitled "THE TWO ROSES," and also from the author the MS. itself. He is prepared to sell interests and copies for places out of New-York, and also under advice of counsel to legally resist any surreptitious interference with his rights by parties who claim to have copies of the manuscript.

LESTER WALLACK.

NEW-YORK, 10th August, 1870.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL. UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation for general housework in an American family; no objection to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 139 Mott-st., of Mrs. Burkhardt.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid by an English woman; is a good dress-maker; thoroughly understands her duties; would be glad to take a situation with a lady traveling to Europe. Call at S. Hannon's store, No. 488 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to refined society, a position as housekeeper, or would take entire charge of a baby; speaks French and English. Call or address for two days, store, No. 223 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person; is a good plain cook; would do the coarse washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at 58th-st., second door from 3d-av., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD girl to do upstairs-work, or would do the work of a family; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing; is also a good baker; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good plain sewer; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 320 East 34th-st., two stairs, front.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, laundresses, nice young girls as nurses, chamber-maids, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; Protestant, native of Wales; understands every branch; will do no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress by a good girl who can give good reference from last employer. Call at No. 343 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of an invalid lady; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 131 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO get family sewing by the day or week, on machine or by hand; good reference. Call or address No. 428 1st-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker who operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, engagements by the day or week; City or country. Address ADVERTISER, 107 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Apply at No. 119 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has references of five years from her employers. Call for two days at No. 207 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 332 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO SECURE COLORED SERVANTS Sept. 1, immediate application is necessary at room No. 47 Bible-house, as time is required to fill orders properly.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS FOR THE City and all parts of the Union, at the Magnificent, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable young man, who thoroughly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening, can milk, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, steady man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and a good, steady driver; good City references; seven years in last place. Address E. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and will act as waiter if required. Call or address G. B. for three days at No. 142 Elm-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man understands horses and cows, plain gardening and farming; wife would take charge of a dairy or do house-work for a small family. Address W. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; his wife is a good washer and ironer, and can cook. Call or address F. F., No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

IN REAR OF NO. 231 WEST 27TH-ST.—A family of five persons in a destitute condition; the husband is a sober man, and willing to work. Who will help them? Adress W. E. L.

HELP WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—A GENERAL agent is required by one of the most successful life insurance companies of New-York City; a gentleman well qualified can secure the Metropolitan district, (head-quarters at home office,) and a contract that will insure an independence with proper effort. Address, with information and references, COMPANY, Box No. 694 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a thorough housekeeper, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; any one wanting a smart, economical person to take charge of their house and family will address HEYWOOD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office; the highest references given; no objections to a school or the country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Irish, Scotch and German cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general house-workers, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—TO GO TO ENGLEWOOD, N. J., (14 miles from New-York) a Protestant, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $14. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference required. Apply at 161 West 44th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ANSON MARTIN, of the town of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1870. RICHARD F. CLARK, Assignee.

au10-law3wW

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

au10-law3wW* ALFRED L. HOLT, Assignee.

TO ALL REPUBLICANS.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party.

Review of the History of the Party—What it Has Accomplished—Work Yet to be Done—Success of President Grant's Administration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican Party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican Party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till, under the lead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they achieved success and grasped the sceptre of political power.

ITS SECOND ERA.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican Party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican Party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood, up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

THE THIRD ERA.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican Party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful Governments.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Upon the Republican Party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guaranties equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican Party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and exterpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic Party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. GRANT'S administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished. Gen. GRANT came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President GRANT'S Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employes both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

THE REVENUES.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $309,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $88,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. GRANT'S Administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. LINCOLN and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican Party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them, were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. GRANT to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE PARTY.

Not faultless but high, noble, and glorious is the record of the Republican Party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

YACHTING.

Annual Cruises of the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs—Start of the Atlantic Club Fleet—Departure of the New-York Yachts Today—Mr. Ashbury's Prizes.

The various vessels belonging to the Atlantic Yacht Club Fleet of Brooklyn, left their moorings at Gowanus Bay, yesterday, and sailed for Whitestone on Long Island Sound. They subsequently started from the latter place, on their annual cruise through the Sound, stopping at Glen Cove for the night. Commodore WILLIAM VOORHIS, the owner of the schooner yacht *Tidal Wave*, will have command of the squadron. Among the craft which will participate in the cruise, are the following:

SCHOONERS.

Tidal Wave	Commodore W. Voorhis.
Calypso	A. S. Hatch.
Lois	T. C. Lyman.
Mystic	W. G. Creamer.

SLOOPS.

Nimbus	Vice-Com. Peet.
Daphne	Rear-Com. J. R. Maxwell.
Addie V.	W. H. Langley.
Alarm	T. W. Sheridan.
Orion	G. A. Thayer.
Qui Vive	Thomas Clapham.
Josephine	S. V. Lowell.
Storm King	Peter Voorhis.
Richard Kelly	S. M. Simpson.
Niagara	J. W. Rich.
Jennie	H. L. Foote.
White Cap	L. Livingston.
Viking	L. E. Wetmore.
Maraquita	Dr. Woodruff.
Apollo	Dr. Fry.
Anna	W. A. Cumming.

The cruise will last several days, and a good deal of excitement and sport is expected from it. There will be a number of races during the interval, and festive gatherings will be held by the yachtmen at different places along the Sound. This morning they start for New-Haven, after which the movements of the fleet will be ordered by the Commodore each morning. They will stop at Greenport on Saturday and Sunday, where a number of friends are expected to meet them. During the cruise the fleet will visit Newport, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and probably Stonington and Sag Harbor. On the last Sunday of the cruise they will meet at Martha's Vineyard in order to attend the monster camp-meeting which is held there every year. Two or three of the chaplains of the Club will accompany the yachts, and divine service will be held on board the Commodore's boat each Sunday, no sailing being allowed on that day.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHTS.

The yachts forming the New-York Yacht Club Squadron will assemble at Glen Cove, on Long Island, today, in accordance with the following order:

Ordered, That the yachts intending to join the squadron on their annual cruise, rendezvous at Glen Cove on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, and that on reporting to the Commodore, or senior officer in command, they will, at the same time, report the names of the guests on board their respective vessels.

Squadron numbers will be assigned the yachts on their reporting to the officer in command.

By order of Commodore H. G. STEBBINS.
C. H. STEBBINS, Flag Officer.

Nearly all of the schooners which took part in the race for the Queen's Cup will take part in the cruise, together with others which were not present on that occasion. There will also be five or six sloops in the squadron.

The cruise will extend over a couple of weeks, and promises to be more brilliant than any that has heretofore been made. The English yacht *Cambria* will join the fleet by special invitation given to Mr ASHBURY, her owner. The latter has offered several handsome prize-cups and a service of plate, valued at £250 sterling, to be contested for by American yachts, the possession of which will be decided during the cruise. The races will take place at Newport, at New-London and at Martha's Vineyard, and the cruise will terminate with a clam-bake at Narraganset. In case the *Cambria* is the winner in any of the matches, the prize will be given to the next best yacht. The *Dauntless* and the *Magic* will engage in the cruise, and it is very probable that the *Sappho* will be entered for the trip, in which event additional interest will be given to the cruise. A hop will be held by the yachtmen on the arrival of the vessels at Newport.

AFTER THE RACE.

The great race for the Queen's Cup was the subject of numerous comments, yesterday, and the result was received with lively satisfaction throughout the City. Many people were disappointed because the *Dauntless* or the *America* did not carry away the prize, but consoled themselves with the fact that the English yacht was beaten by both. Nautical men made a good point out of the loss of the *Cambria's* foretopmast, claiming that the mishap showed that there was a stiff wind blowing at the time, and that this fact gave Mr. ASHBURY no chance for complaint. During yesterday most of the yachts which ran on Monday lay at anchor off the Club-house at Staten Island, and attracted considerable attention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAPPHO.

The *Sappho*, which arrived on Monday, is the largest yacht in the New-York Club fleet, her tonnage being 274. She was built by the POILLON Brothers, of Brooklyn, for their own use, but was subsequently sold to Mr. WM. DOUGLAS, the present owner. The following are her dimensions: Length on keel, 114 feet; length on water line, 123 feet 3 inches; length on deck, 125 feet; length over all, 154 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; foremast, 91 feet 10 inches; mainmast, 89 feet 6 inches; maintopmast, 54 feet; foretopmast, 50 feet; main boom, 76 feet; main gaff, 40 feet; fore gaff, 36 feet; head boom, (outboard,) 30 feet.

She draws 12 feet of water and carries an immense cloud of canvass. During light air, there is hardly a square inch of area within the limits of the stay through which the sky is visible.

THE AMERICA.

It is said that a purse is being made up to buy the gallant old *America* from the Government. She ought to be the property of the New York Club. Experienced yachtmen believe that with proper handling she can outstrip any yacht that floats.

Annual Regatta of the Bayonne Club—The Mary J. Tweed, the Bella and the J. D. Perrin the Winners.

The fourth annual and second union regattas of the Bayonne (N. J.) Yacht Club took place yesterday. A large concourse of people was assembled at the Club-house fronting the Bay, from which point the contesting yachts were to start. The regatta being of a double character—sloop yachts from other clubs being invited to contend for the prizes in one case, and the yachts belonging to the Bayonne Club proper being entered for their annual regatta—a high degree of interest was manifested in the race. A steamer having on board a number of New-Yorkers who were interested in the contest, steamed down and lay to off the Club-house, as near to the Jersey shore as she could come without grounding. This steamer was filled with spectators, many of whom were friends of Hon. WM. M. TWEED, after whose daughter one of the yachts is named. Mr. TWEED'S steam yacht was also in waiting, having on board the members of his family, who witnessed the contest with much gratification. A very stiff breeze was blowing from the south-west when the signal-gun for starting was fired at 3½ P. M., and it did not decrease in power until after the race was half over. None but sloops were entered for the race, and these were divided into three classes. They were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Length.	Name.	Length.
Joe Jefferson	33.9	Mary J. Tweed	34.6
Sophia	36	Oceanic	41.6
SECOND CLASS.			
Jeannie	26.2	Bella	27.4
Favorita	28	Flyaway	34
Jeannette	27.4	Knight Templar	30
THIRD CLASS.			
Geo. W. Cregier	21.4	Wm. Knapp	22
Boz	18.1	Three Sisters	22
Mollie	22	Flying Dutchman	18
Idle Hour	22	J. D. Perrin	21

The *Idle Hour*, the *Oceanic* and the *Bella* were the favorites in the different classes before the race began, and on the first-named boat especially, which has been victorious in two or three match races, there was considerable betting. The course to be sailed over was, for the first and second class sloops, from the stake-boat opposite the Club-house, to and around Fort Lafayette, back again to the stake-boat to the fort again and home. For the small or third class boats, from the anchorage south-easterly to and around a stake-boat moored about one mile distant, thence to and around the light-house on Robbins' Reef, and back to the judges' boat at the anchorage, twice.

The yachts got away well together, and as the contestants struck off for their respective courses, the scene was really fine. Seldom, in fact, has a better send-off been seen anywhere. The large boats were in a perfect line, and kept so for some distance, even after they had felt the full effect of the breeze, and they had bent over to their work in dead earnest. The course of the wind necessitated tacking by all the vessels, and they were, for the most part, judiciously handled. The *Oceanic* and the *Tweed* struck out nobly for the lead, but it was, after much manœuvring, taken from them by the *Sophia*, which soon after fell back slightly, and the *Tweed* and she kept together, wing-and-wing, subsequently, nearly the whole length of the course. The small boats were led by the *Three Sisters*, upon which yacht the *Perrin* lapped, and during the whole course proved herself a strong competitor, each boat preserving about the relative position she assumed when full headway was gained. While these third-class boats were running down to the lower stake-boat, and before making the first tack, an accident happened, which, however, did not result seriously. The *Creiger*, belonging to the Harlem Club, was scudding along, close hauled to the wind, and carrying a heavy spread of canvass, when a sudden squall struck her and she capsized. All her crew got on the upper side, however, and were soon after taken off by a boat which went to their assistance. The capsized yacht was soon after towed in shore and righted. The *Boz* was afterward compelled to draw out of the race, having parted her main halyards, and the *Mollie* also met with an accident, the lower planking which secured her mast being carried away. Both vessels were compelled to return to the anchorage under jib only. This left only five contestants in the third class. Slight mishaps also overtook the larger boats, and compelled the *Oceanic*, the *Flyaway* and the *Jennie* to haul out of the race before it was completed.

The time of arrival at the judges' boat of the various yachts, both on the first and final turns, were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS.

	First Turn. H. M. S.	Last Turn. H. M. S.
Mary J. Tweed	5 26 12	7 38 40
Sophia	5 26 13	7 30 40
Oceanic	5 45 51	Drawn out.
Joe Jefferson	5 46 16	Drawn out.

SECOND-CLASS.

	First Turn. H. M. S.	Last Turn. H. M. S.
Bella	5 32 21	7 38 52
Jeannette	5 39 30	7 44 10
Jennie	5 59 0	Drawn out.

The *Flyaway* made the first turn in good time, but in consequence of becoming disabled, withdrew from the race shortly afterward. The others of this class did not make the race.

THIRD CLASS.

	First Turn. H. M. S.	Last Turn. H. M. S.
Three Sisters	4 20 36	5 25 02
J. D. Perrin	4 21 14	5 26 33
Idle Hour	4 25 55	5 35 05
Flying Dutchman	4 33 37	5 48 13

The winners in the Union regatta, time allowances included, were the *Mary J. Tweed*, of the Americus Yacht Club, (first class,) by one minute; the *Bella*, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, (second class,) by five minutes and eight seconds; the *Perrin*, of the Union, (Brooklyn,) Yacht Club, (third class,) by twenty-nine seconds.

In the Club regatta the *Bella* won the champion pennant of her class by five minutes and eight seconds; and the *Idle Hour* won the pennant in her class by eight minutes and forty-eight seconds.

Taken altogether the regatta was a very pleasurable one, and was extremely well contested.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	78	4 P. M.	85
8 A. M.	79	6 P. M.	80¾
10 A. M.	85	8 P. M.	78¾
Noon	89	10 P. M.	78
2 P. M.	86	12 P. M.	76¾

At midnight the barometer stood at 29 6-10, and the storm-glass indicated fair weather.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The case of the soldier JAGGERST, who applied to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York for his discharge, on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of his enlistment, was argued by Assistant District-Attorney PURDY before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision.

At the meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners, yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Board be, and he is hereby directed to furnish it with his opinion in writing as to whether a vessel arriving in this port from a foreign port can secure exemption from Quarantine jurisdiction by going to the port of Perth Amboy, and there discharging cargo, and then proceeding to New-York and Brooklyn, and also as to whether that is the boundary line of Quarantine jurisdiction between New-York and New-Jersey.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice MCGUIRE, JOHN O'ROURKE was yesterday charged by CHARLES CARTER, residing at No. 826 Seventh-avenue, with assault and robbery. On the evening of the 28th July, CARTER, as he stated, was followed into the Collins House, on Third-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, by O'ROURKE and two other men, who, after remaining in the bar-room a few minutes, assaulted him and robbed him of his watch and chain of the value of $25. The other two men escaped, one of whom on Saturday last gave a pawn-ticket of the watch and chain to a friend of CARTER'S. O'ROURKE was committed to answer, in default of bail.

At a meeting of plasterers, held last evening in Demilt Hall, an invitation to send a delegate to the National Labor Convention, which meets in Cincinnati on the 15th inst., was received, and a delegate elected. The invitation asks all, male or female, white or black, labor organizations in the United States to send delegates, and deprecates the giving of public lands to wealthy capitalists, and the placing of any reliance by working men on the promises of politicians.

The contest between the New-York and Brooklyn Chess Clubs was finished at the Café International, last evening. New-York has won 21 games, Brooklyn 7, and 3 have been drawn.

The case of F. B. SWIFT, charged with defrauding ARTHUR COSGROVE of $50 bounty money, which he had been employed to obtain for complainant, was resumed before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. JOSEPH E. PAINE, CHARLES HUGGINS, and NOAH TUGWELL, were heard for the defense, and examination will be continued on Thursday at noon.

Last evening four men entered the saloon of JOHN PIERCE, in Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-third-street, and called for several rounds of lager which they refused to pay for. The proprietor followed them into the street, when the gang knocked him down and inflicted two severe wounds on the head. One of the gang, DAVID DONOHUE, was arrested, and as the others are well known they cannot escape.

LOVELL JEROME, son of Alderman JEROME, on receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, and being assigned to the Second United States Cavalry, appeared before United States Commissioner STILWELL yesterday and took the "iron-clad oath." Mr. JEROME lately graduated at West Point.

The Manhattan and Paterson Cricket Clubs play their first game together this season, today, on the grounds at the foot of Ninth street, Hoboken, on which occasion the first eleven of Paterson play the second eleven of Manhattan.

The Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union will be closed on the 15th inst., for renovation, and reopened on the 1st of September.

An immense circular saw in S. C. WILLIAMS' wood-yard, in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue B, flew into pieces yesterday, while in rapid motion. The largest fragment was driven through the wall of the shop, crossed the street, and struck the wall of a tenement-house.

CHARLES C. HAWKINS and THOMAS HUNT, both residing at No. 422 East Sixteenth-street, became involved in a quarrel, yesterday, through their wives, when HAWKINS cut HUNT in the chin with a pen-knife and was arrested.

THOMAS ELLIS, aged four years, son of the Superintendent of the Receiving Reservoir, in Central Park, fell into one of the basins yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered.

MARY ANN NORRIS was severely beaten yesterday at No. 439 West Thirty-third-street, by her husband, who escaped arrest.

A fire occurred, last night, in the carriage factory of G. DUBOISE, at No. 202 Greene-street, when a loss of $1,000 was sustained. Covered by insurance in the Globe.

LONG ISLAND.

The man who jumped into REAL'S grave, Calvary Cemetery, and who has given various names, was brought before Justice MCKENNA, yesterday morning, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. It seems that the party who came over the ferry consisted of three men, including the prisoner, and two ladies. Two men and the ladies riding in a carriage, and the prisoner on horseback. The prisoner paid the ferriage for the party. On his person, when arrested, was found a Deringer, a Colt's revolver and a riding whip. The prisoner stated that his first name was JAMES, but that he had forgotten his other name, and that he never had a father or mother. Friends of SMEDICK say that he is not related to that man and is not known by them. The party who came over with the prisoner returned on Monday to New-York. The impression of those who saw the man, both on Sunday and at the trial yesterday, is that he is insane and should be sent to an asylum.

Gen. WARREN, now at Newport, R. I., has been assigned, by the Naval Department at Washington, to survey Port Jefferson Harbor and Peconic River, with a view to their improvement. The assignment is in accordance with a clause in the Harbor and River Improvement bill, inserted by Congressman REEVES of the First District.

A man named RODMAN, a resident of New-York, was run over by a Jackson-avenue car in Hunter's Point yesterday afternoon. His foot was badly crushed, and it is feared it will have to be amputated. The man was somewhat under the influence of liquor.

Late on Monday night an explosion occurred at the oil works of Mr. L. DONNELLY, at Newtown Creek, near Calvary Cemetery. The two men in attendance, MICHAEL MCCORMACK and N. MCMULLEN, were severely burned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The funeral sermon in memory of the late Miss ELIZA HUNT was preached in Grace Church on Sunday morning, Aug. 7. Miss HUNT was without doubt "the oldest inhabitant" of the neighborhood, having resided in West Farms a few years short of a century. A life extending over so long a period of time, during which so many important events have transpired, her connection with a family so prominent in the early history of the country, and, above all, her Christian liberality and exemplary piety, and the fact that the existence of Grace Church itself was due in a great measure to her exertions, were topics that afforded the preacher an opportunity for an interesting and eloquent obituary.

NEW-JERSEY.

As the steamer *Naushon* was returning from the Fishing Banks to Newark, on Monday afternoon, when near Fort Hamilton orders were given to furl a flag, and as it was being done MARTIN T. O'CONNOR, one of the boat hands, fell into the water and was drowned. All possible efforts were made to save him, but without avail.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, held at Newark, yesterday, EDGAR FARRAR, THEODORE SANDFORD, GRANT J. WHEELER, JAMES PECK and A. B. BALDWIN were appointed as a Committee to confer with similar committees from Hudson and Union Counties, on the expediency of procuring a school-ship for juvenile delinquents in those counties.

The dwelling-house of HERMAN DOLLEING, of West Hoboken, was entered by a burglar early yesterday morning. The noise of his entrance aroused Mr. DOLLEING, who taking a pistol went to meet the cause of the alarm. He encountered the burglar in the lower hall of the house, who felled him to the floor with one blow from a huge club in his hand, and then turning made his escape. He had been surprised before he had opportunity to plunder the house.

On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, four prisoners made their escape from the New-Brunswick Jail, by means of a wooden key made by one of their number. Their names were CHARLES H. HOWARD, a notorious thief and swindler from Newark; FRANCIS DOWNS, confined on a charge of bigamy, and two prisoners brought in the same day for the robbery at Dean's Station. They have none of them been recaptured, although officers are on their track. They knocked down a watchman who tried to stop them just outside the jail.

Yesterday morning a wheel flew off the cart of a builder named HENRY J. ACKERMAN, on Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, as Mr. ACKERMAN was driving up the street, and he and his son were both thrown out upon the pavement, and severely, though not fatally, injured. Mr. ACKERMAN was badly cut about the head, and it was supposed his leg was broken.

A gang of thieves, late on Monday night, boarded the schooner *J. K. Lawrence*, lying at the pier foot of Greene-street, Jersey City, and, after breaking open the Captain's cabin, stole property to the value of $40 or $50, and made their escape, without being observed at all by the watchful Jersey Police.

On Monday afternoon the ticket-office of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Dean's Station was broken open and robbed of several dollars in money, while the ticket agent was absent at dinner. The thieves were pursued and arrested, one of them giving his name as JAMES QUIGLEY, of Long Island City.

All licenses to sell liquor in Jersey City, by law, expired on the 1st of August, but the City Clerk, by direction of the Board of Aldermen, grants verbal permission to all who apply. So the business prospers week days and Sundays without let or hindrance.

GEO. W. BUNGAY, the Temperance poet, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening. Subject: "The comic side of Life."

The cash account of the Traders' Express Company at their Montclair office is said to be $400 short, and the agent, BENJ. SMITH, left town last Friday and has not since been heard from.

The sale of the Newark and Bloomfield Horse Railroad is announced by the Sheriff, to foreclose a mortgage held by ANDREW L. EMASSENA.

A son of JOHN HUNT, of Harrison, twelve years old, returned from bathing Monday afternoon, and took, what he thought, to be a swallow of whisky from a bottle in a closet, but which proved to be a preparation for poisoning vermin. He was obliged to undergo very serious treatment to save his life.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—None of the vessels comprising the North Atlantic Squadron are now in Cuban waters; they are at the places named as follows: The *Nantasket* and *Swatara* at San Domingo; the *Congress*, *Dictator* and *Saugus* at Key West, and the *Severn* at Hampton Roads. The *Tuscarora* is engaged in convoying iron-clads from New-Orleans to Key West, and the *Yantic* in taking soundings.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Consols for account	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	86	....	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	85	....	85
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	84	....	84
U. S. 10-40s	82	....	81½
Illinois Central Railroad shares	104	....	105
Erie Railway shares	15¾	....	15¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	20	....	20

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 87@87½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant and closed active and buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Uplands	8⅜d.	8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	8⅝d.	8⅝d.
		Bales.
Total sales for the day		15,000
Total sales for export and speculation		3,000

The shipments from Bombay to the 8th inst., since our last, have been 14,000 bales. TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is firmer. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for Red Western, and 10s. 6d. for Red Winter; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, all of which were American; Corn, 32s.@32s. 3d. ℔ quarter for European; Peas, 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork flat at 122s. 6d.; Bacon, 58s. 6d.@59s. for Cumberland Cut; 68s. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 9—4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed firm at 45s. LINSEED-OIL dull.

ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM is unsettled, the price ranging from 47½f. to 50f. for Standard White, closing at 48f.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM closed quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—TOBACCO—Dark Leaf dull and unchanged; bright Leaf active; fair to good Manufacturing ranges $12 50@$25. COTTON nominal. HEMP firm at $1 40@$1 90 for undressed. ROPE unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $4 85 @$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, $1; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 18@$1 20; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 22@$1 24; inspected lots 2c. higher. CORN heavy; Mixed, 75c.@80c.; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; White, 90c.@93c. OATS declining; new Mixed, 41c.@41½c.; White, 45c. RYE declining; good to strictly prime, 67½c.@75c. HIGHWINES firmer at 97c.@97½c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31. BACON—Order lots at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull. CATTLE—Best grades scarce and firm, at $6@$7 50; other grades plenty, at $2 75@$5 75. Live Hogs firm, at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and easier. WHEAT declining and less active at $1 13 for No. 2; during the afternoon irregular at $1 15@$1 15½, seller last half of August. CORN dull and lower at 75c. for No. 2; during the afternoon inactive, heavy and unchanged. OATS active and easier at 42c.@43c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 80c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES inactive and nominally lower at 95c. PROVISIONS inactive. Mess PORK dull at $29@$29 50. LARD weak at 16¼c.@16½c. SHOULDERS steady at 13c. SHORT RIBS, 15¾c. HOGS moderately active and lower at $9 35@$10 for common to extra. CATTLE quiet at $2 87½@$7 50 for common Texas to good native Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS more active, but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—COTTON very quiet and unchanged. BARK unchanged. FLOUR—Small business and holders firm; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25 for Spring Wheat; $7@$7 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; $8@$8 50 for Fancy. WHEAT—Receipts large; market drooping; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 55@$1 56; Ohio do., $1 55; New Indiana, $1 50@$1 53; Southern White, $1 65. OATS dull and lower; Old Pennsylvania, 59½c.@62c.; New, 53c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM very feverish; nominally at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 22¾c.@23c. for Refined. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—COTTON firm; stock scarce. Middling nominally 19½c. FLOUR dull and inactive; fresh ground low and Medium scarce; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@$10; Western Superfine, $6@$6 50; Extra, $7@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull and lower; prime Maryland Red, $1 60@$1 70; good to prime, $1 35@$1 50; White, $1 50@$1 80; Western, $1 40@$1 45. CORN quiet; White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 07@$1 10; OATS, 44c.@50c. RYE, 85c.@$1 05. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 35; Double Extra, $6@$6 12. OATS, 55c.@60c. BRAN, 97½c.@$1. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Quotations of Sterling and Francs nominal, in consequence of the absence of purchases of cotton and produce on foreign account. No bills are making; sight, ⅜ premium. COTTON stagnant and entirely nominal; Low Middling sold at 16c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 38 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 41 bales; stock, 40,146 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, ℔ sail, ⅝d.; ℔ steam, ⅜d.; to New-York, ℔ steam, ¾c.; to Havre, ℔ sail, 1¼c. EXCHANGE—London 60 days, nothing doing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; Winter Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN dull at 85c.@88c., the latter for mixed shelled. OATS dull; New, 33c.@35c.; Old, 48c.@55c. RYE, 85c.@90c. BARLEY, $1 15. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c. WHISKY dull and nominal; 96c.@97c. asked. Mess PORK and LARD nominal and unchanged. Bulk MEATS in fair demand at 13½c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Sides, ¼c. higher asked. BACON firm with a good demand; sales at 14½c. for Shoulders, 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 25c.@25½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Market lifeless; impossible to approximate values. CORN inactive and lower; sales, 3,000 bushels best No. 2 at 85c. OATS nominal at 47c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY—None here. PORK firm; $30 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 17c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1, for small lots. FREIGHTS heavy and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 5,900 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, none.

TOLEDO, Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 30; No. 2 Red, $1 27@$1 27½. CORN declining; No. 1, 78c.; No. 2, 76c. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS firm at 5c. to Buffalo, 9c. to Oswego and Kingston. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 95,500 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. GRAIN in store Aug. 8—Wheat, 671,000 bushels; Corn, 333,000 bushels; Oats, 174,000 bushels.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—COTTON—Holders holding their stock, anticipating an advance; good Ordinary, 14c.@14½c.; net receipts, 38 bales; stock, 6,828 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ⅝d.; per steam, 11-16d.; to New-York, per sail, ⅜d.; per steam, ¾d.@1d.; to Havre, per sail, 1¼d. EXCHANGE—London, 60 days, 10; Paris, 20⅜.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; No. 1 Red, $1 36; No. 2 held at $1 34; Rejected, $1 12. CORN dull and declined 2c.; No. 1 Mixed, 87c.; No. 2 Mixed, 85c. OATS dull and declined 1c.; old, 59c.; new, 45c. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4; Refined, 19c. for round lots.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 750 head; good Cattle scarce; sales Extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $11@$12; second quality, $10@$10 75; third quality, $7@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 8,699 head; demand slightly improved and prices advanced a trifle; sales in lots, $1 75@$3 50 each; Extra, $4@$4 50. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—COTTON—Nothing doing; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 10 bales; net receipts, 228 bales; stock, 3,328 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steam, 9-16d.; to New-York, per steam, ⅜d.; to Havre, per sail, ¾d. EXCHANGE—London, 60 days, no sales.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling 17½c.; sales 100 bales; net receipts, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 13,818 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ⅝d.; to New-York, per sail, ¾d.; per steam, ¾d.; to Havre, 1¼d. EXCHANGE—London, 60 days, 130.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—No transactions in WHEAT to report. RYE quiet; State held at $1 25. CORN quiet, with abundant supply; small lot round Yellow brought $1 12. OATS in good supply and dull; sales, 175 bags White State at 65c.@66c., and one car lot No. 2 Chicago at 58c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. COTTON heavy; Middling, 18c. TOBACCO—Sales, 120 hhds.; Lugs, $5 75@$6 75; low Leaf, $7@$7 75; medium to good, $8@$12; medium Bright Wrappers, $36 50.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 18c.; sales, 21 bales; net receipts, 96 bales; stock, 2,057 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steam, ⅝d.; to New-York, per sail, ⅜c.; per steam, ¾c. EXCHANGE—London, 60 days, nominal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull and unchanged. CORN, 92c.@$1. OATS, 48c. PORK, $32. LARD, 19¾c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Sides, 19¼c.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 45@$1 47; No. 1, $1 38; Regular, $1 25; Amber, $1 30. OATS dull at 52c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—COTTON—Market firmer; sales, 110 bales; receipts, 45 bales; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Hazy	70
Halifax	S. W.	Fine	76
Boston	S. W.	Clear	80
New-York	S. W.	Hazy	82
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	82
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Richmond	S.	Clear	82
Savannah	S.	Cloudy	86
Augusta	S. W.	Clear	86
Oswego	S. W.	Raining	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	84
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	88
Chicago	W.	Clear	85
Louisville	W. S. W.	Cloudy	82
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	85
Key West	S.	Clear	86
Havana	Calm	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Russia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
England	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Havre
FOR CUBA AND THE WEST INDIES.			
Magnolia	Aug. 11	New-York	Havana
Tybee	Aug. 16	New-York	San Domingo City

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at Pier No. 46 North River, 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Magnolia*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 5 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mr. Cheeney, 2 children and nurse, P. H. O'Brien, F. B. Deuni, John Ryan and daughter, Mrs. Leon and 3 children, Miss Snow, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss J. Sadler, W. W. Sadler, James McGloin, Mrs. D. B. Hull, Mrs. J. Atkinson, S. Puleston, E. H. Hart, F. A. Cochran, T. H. Williams, J. W. Gamble and daughter, Miss Bessie Bradford, Mrs. Pettis, Mrs. D. Freeland and child, Miss Osgood, Miss Ramsey, Capt. Crocker, P. Ryall, Mr. Sinclair and lady, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Houstan, A. McCrea, C. J. White, A. W. Frey, lady and child, A. J. Dodge, S. P. Smith and lady, Mrs. W. Freddis, Mrs. E. T. Cochrane, Mrs. Pope, Miss N. Nash, Dr. Henry and lady, R. M. Lockwood and daughter, Miss Smith, Col. J. F. Sanderson, lady and child, Capt. S. J. Whitings, Miss Whitesides, Geo. Whitesides, Samuel Whitesides and servant, Dr. Townsend, D. G. Ambler, H. S. Case, W. H. Bird and friend, T. C. De Leon, W. M. Patterson, Robert Carroll, Miss Jones, and 3 steerage.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Havana.—Mrs. Manuela A. de Simoni, 2 daughters and servant, Jose Ramon de Simoni, Severino M. Ferrero, John T. Ramirez, John Menoni, W. Weise, H. Anders, J. Heron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:05 | Sun sets.....7:05 | Moon rises...5:12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:48 | Gov. Island..7:37 | Hell Gate....8:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Etna, (Br.,) Lockhead, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trant, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Kate Smith, Hamilton, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Sabine, Breaker, Galveston, Texas, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Monitor, Eaton, Bristol, England, Lunt Brothers.

Brigs Tereseta, Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Morning Light, Dill, Arroyo, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Odela, (Span.,) Cabot, Barcelona, E. Paige & Co.; Jenny, (Br.,) Launsdorf, St. Johns and Mayaguez, P. R., Boonen Graves & Co.; Abstainer, (Br.,) Elderken, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Bergemneist Dunnenberg, Vesker, Rotterdam, Rowland & Burke.

Schrs. Glengary, Yates, Savanilla and Santa Martha, P. De Castro; Star of the East, (Br.,) Collins, Queenstown via Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Commerce, Evans, Point-au-Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Albert C. Paige, Haley, Philadelphia, Edw. H. Kreemer; L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Washington and Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.; 7th, at 6:30 P. M., lat. 36 22, lon. 74 56, passed steam-ship De Soto, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

H. B. M. gun-boat Minstrel, Commander Yeatman, Nassau 7 ds. Mounts 2 guns and has a complement of 47 officers and men.

Bark White Wing, (of Turk's Island,) Porter, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Wylie, Knevals & Co.—vessel to J. Cummins. Had light winds; 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Fury, of Boston, Wilson, Menton 40 ds., with fruit, &c., to master. Was 8 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Bark Jeannie, Br., Cromwell, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig G. W. Barter, Stanwood, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Marino, of St. John, N. B., Phillips, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Marino Pomares.

Brig Leone, (Br.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Charles & Marie, (Fr.,) Phillips, Martinique 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Barstow, Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to William A. Parks—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Providence for Elizabethport.

Brig Haze, Kennedy, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Morning Light, Marks, New-Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Sandy Hook, (of East Haddam,) Rogers, from Corpus Christi 25 ds., with hides and wool to E. H. Sprague & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Doane, Corpus Christi 21 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to E. H. Sprague & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Rachel Amalia, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Montevideo June 7, with hides to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Mahoney, Musquash 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Collins, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Ganion, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. A. P. Stimpson, Wentworth, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Cole, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to A. Abbot. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light, variable winds.

Schr. Petrel, (of Bath,) Curtis, Cedar Keys 15 ds., with lumber to F. & J. Cornell. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Decator Oakes, Berry, Rondout, for Lanesville.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Brazos, McCabe, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. O. C. Acker, Mead, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. A. H. Hodgeman, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. G. Baker, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Campbell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Hunter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Medford.

Schr. Tickler, Hale, Seed Island, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Harris, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Pool, Salem, with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. H. J. Raynor, Brown, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. A. C. Paige, Rich, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Agnes Reppeller, Smith, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. S. H. Candy, Ward, Gardiner, with ice to Charles Mathews.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Gardiner, with ice to Charles Mathews.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. M. B. Fletcher, Tracy, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Nickerson, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayo, Chatham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Snow, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Martha Jane, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary C. Hyckman, White, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. John Tway, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Quiver, Mossey, Maryland.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Chincorora, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. M. H. Cowart, Coddington, Virginia.
Schr. Monteveau, Lippencott, Virginia.
Schr. Cathrine White, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zulif, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. P. Douglas, Ellis, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Baltimore.
Schr. Ocean Star, Ham, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Helen Perry, Rondout, for Baltimore.
Schr. Eagle, Leavey, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Helen, Searl, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Magnolia, McLaughlin, Providence.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fairwind, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. B. Bisbee, Chase, Providence.
Schr. T. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Samuel Smith, Springer, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ivy Belle, Cook, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Donna Anna, Wood, Newport.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Reynolds, Newport.
Schr. Ambassador, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Motto, Surls, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Albion, Newman, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Smith, Dodge, Boston.
Schr. Savannah, Miller, Providence.
Schr. Mary Natt, Burke, Norwich.
Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., fresh.

Below.

Ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, from Hamburg June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. (Was boarded Aug. 1, in lon. 67, by pilot-boat E. E. Williams, No. 14.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships Etna, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Leo, for Savannah; ship Marlborough, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The steamer John Brooks, which arrived here this morning from Portland, reports that at 1 o'clock A. M., off Cape Ann, she was in collision with the British schooner Helena, for Nova Scotia, and had two of her starboard state-rooms stove in, but no one injured. The schooner lost her bowsprit.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schr. J. T. Alburger, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 9.—Passed in for Baltimore—bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brigs Harry, from Matanzas; Ariohat, West, from St. Johns, P. R.

Passed out—barks A. C. Quinee, from Rio; Mary M. Bird, for Marseilles.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 6.—Arr. brig Carver, Georgetown, S. C., for Searsport; schrs. Carrie Melvin, James River, Va., for Kennebunk; J. McCloskey, Elizabethport, for Saco; Fannie Hazard, Chatham, for New-York; Ann S. Salter, Boston, for do.; Ellen, (Br.,) Lepreux, N. B., for orders.

Arr. and sld. brig H. Havelock, (Br.,) Cheverie, N. S., for New-London; schrs. John S. Detwiler, Boston, for Chester, Penn.; Joy Belle, do., for New-York; Kedron, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for do.; Montezuma, Calais, for New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mountain Laurel, do., for Mott Haven—(the M. L. reports having been run into, while at anchor on Nantucket Shoals, by schr. Elizabeth English; damage slight;) Saphea S. Lee, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Passed by—Schr. Coquet, Savannah, for Boston.

Sld. schr. E. H. Williams, Nantucket.

7th.—Arr. brig Cosmus, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore; schrs. Bogaduce, Rondout, for Boston; M. W. Griffing, New-York, for do.; Quoddy, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Tangent, Calais, for New-York; Mary A. Rice, Harwichport, for Elizabethport.

Sld. brigs Benj. Carver and Cosmus; schrs. Carrie Melvin, J. McClosky, Fanny Hazard, Ann S. Salter, M. W. Griffing, Quoddy, Ellen, (Br.)

8th.—Arr. schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Elizabethport, for Boston. 6 A. M., passing W., steam-collier Hercules.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Willie Moore, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The sailing of the Australian steamer is postponed till 10 o'clock on the 11th inst.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Lucille, from Baltimore.

Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 9.—The schr. John P. Spadden, from Norfolk with railroad ties, for Philadelphia, sprung a leak off Newpoint and was run on the beach. Assistance has been sent to her.

Spoken.

Aug. 1, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 40, spoke schr. Charles E. Elmer, from Mobile, for Philadelphia.

July 27, lat. 24 26, lon. 84 39, spoke brig Herman Smith, (wh.,) of Boston, Martin, 11 mos. out; had taken 270 barrels oil.

Foreign Ports.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres.—June 18, Hellespont, from New-York; 24th, Emily, from New-York; 27th, Alice Tauiter, from New-York.

Arrivals at Montevideo.—June 28, St. Georges, from St. Marys; 28th, Kate Agnes, from St. Johns.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.—Inman steamer City of Paris, from New-York, touched here at 1:30 this morning and proceeded.

MOVILLE, Aug. 9.—The steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, arrived today.

Marine Disaster.

HAVRE, Aug. 9.—The ship Bridgewater, Capt. Sisson, which left New-York July 1, for this port, ran aground while entering the harbor.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* $20,000 *per mile*.

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.